Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 30.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1819. [NUMBER 1522.

Sheriff's Sale.

TO be Sold by the Sheriff of Bombay by virtue of a Writ of Excution against JOHN WILLIAM TASKER, on Saturday next, the Seventh of August Instant, on the premises at *Sion*, all the Household Furniture Horses Carriages, Plate, Wines, Liquors, and other Effects lately belonging to the said JOHN WILLIAM TASKER, and now on the said Premises at *Sion*, aforesaid and at two o'Clock precisely on the same day will be sold the Messuage Tenaments and Premises Called *Sion*, with the appurtenances Consisting of an Elegant and Convenient upperroomed House lately built and glazed, with Spacious lower apartments and suitable offices of all kinds standing upon very a large piece or Parcel of Garden Ground abounding with Excellent Mangoe, Cocoanut, and other Trees and valuable Shrubs and Plants, the whole forming a most desirable Villa or Residence.

The Sale to commence at 12 o'Clock.

O. WOODHOUSE
SHERIFF.

Bombay Sheriff's Office, 4th August 1819.

Advertisement.

In the Goods of NARRON DADAJEE late of Bombay Hindoo Coppersmith deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder, that Letters of Administration, in the above Goods, may be granted to SUCCOOBOY, the widow of PANDOWJEE RAGOWJEE during the Minority of PURSHOTUM PANDOWJEE the next of kin of the said deceased. All persons concerned are hereby appriesed thereof.

GRANT.
PROTOR.

Bombay, 4th August 1819.

CARD.

Messrs. McVeigh's & Jolliffe's

Seminary,

BOMBAY.

A LARGE and spacious House in Rampart Row, occupied for many years by the late W. KENNEDY, Esquire, Registrar, and Prothonotary of the Recorder's Court.

Mr. McVeigh, grateful for the Encouragement he has experienced during the last nine years from a liberal minded Public in the Support and Management of his Establishment for the Education of Youth, begs leave to introduce to their Notice MR. FREDERICK JOLLIFFE, as his Partner in the Concern, from the 25th of last Month.

Instructions will be given as usual in the various Branches of Literature specified in a former Advertisement bearing Date 30th November 1816, with the Addition of the French, and the Rudiments of the Latin Languages, Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, and Geography, with an Illustration of the Globes.

Bombay 4th August 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS,

John Yeates

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On this present Wednesday.

THE Property of a family going to Europe, consisting of a variety of useful Furniture, Cots, Couches, Chairs, Tables, Plate, Plated, Glass and Table Wares, a Palankeen, and Piano Forte.

Bombay 4th August 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
On this present Wednesday,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK PRECISELY

A Shigram Po.

EXPRESSLY adapted for the Bombay roads, with a pair of excellent Horses and Harness, the property of a Family going to Europe, the whole is a most desirable outset at this season.

Also a Buggy with Horse and Harness, and a Bussorah Greyhound.

Bombay 4th August 1819.

NEW COMMISSION ROOMS,

John Yeates

HAS RECEIVED FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION
For Ready Money.

A FEW Dessert Services of elegant Cut Glass Ware, consisting of Dishes, Ice Pails, Sweetmeat Pots, &c. &c. Cut Glass Table Services, Queens Ware Dinner, and Dessert Sets elegant Worcester Porcelain, Breakfast Tea, and Dessert Services, Superb Colored, Hanging Lamps, &c, &c. &c.

Bombay, 4th August, 1819.

Carbonell & Son's

Claret,

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A FEW whole and half Chests of Claret, from Messrs. CARBONELL & SONS, Imported lately from England, per Ship *Bombay Merchant*, Captain J. CLARKSON, at Rupees 50 per Dozen.

Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE, Apollo-Street. Any Gentlemen at Outstations wishing to purchase, their applications should be accompanied, either with ready money or a draft.

Bombay 4th August, 1819.

FOR SALE

A Batch,

OF VERY FINE
Persian Greyhounds,

JUST arrived on the Ship *Governor Petrie*. Enquire of the Commander on Board.

Bombay, 4th Aug. 1819.

For Sale,

AT THE
Bombay Tavern Ware-House,
APOLLO-STREET.

THE undermentioned Articles, on very reasonable terms viz :—

Real Holland's Gin, in cases containing twelve three pint bottles each, Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Europe Salt Beef, and Pork, Ditto Butter in Firkins, and Tammerind Fish, in kegs from Goa, which may be had, wholesale or retail.

Bombay, 4th Aug. 1819.

FOR SALE
at the

Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentias Bonds, Policies of Insurances, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 28th July, 1819.

A CARD.

THE Gazette Calendar and Army List are ready for delivery.

Bombay, 23d June, 1819.

EUROPEAN NOTICES.

GAS VESTS, GAS CESTUSES &c. &c.

The Nobility Gentry and Public are respectfully informed they may be supplied with *Gas Vests* and *Gas Cestuses*, which they can wear without the slightest incumbrance as to appearance, and which will be found most convenient and agreable to infirm persons, as they will support the body and relieve it of its gravity and pressure (in a very great degree) towards the earth. Gentlemen sending their Waistcoats and Ladies their Corsetts, with the band of their petticoats, may be fitted without further trouble; but apparel that has been worn some time will be preferred (as a pattern) by the Inventor. Further particulars by applying to Francis Dabillon, Broad St. Newcastle, post paid, will be duly attended to.

N. B. The above are perfectly safe and the Gas is peculiarly manufactured, and a Vest or Cestus will serve for three months without replenishing.

Orders received at the *Gas ette* office.

Bombay, August 4th 1819

The following whimsical Advertisement is taken from the columns of an Inverness Paper:—

"WANTED, A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

"A Family, in one of the Northern Counties, wish to Contract with an M. D. for Medical Attendance during the ensuing year. The Family consist of Ten, besides Servants, who are also to be included in the Contract. As it is a rising one, Accouchments. Inoculations, Dentitions, Luxations, and if necessary. Amputations are to be included. As the family are particularly hospitable, and see much company during the summer months strangers will naturally fall into the hands of the Family Doctor, who may charge them *ad libitum*; and the Family pledge themselves, in case of any dispute, to support him: When it comes to the *cere-cloth*, the Patient will not dispute with the Doctor whether he charge Ten or Thirty Guineas, but will submit to his *fate*. In the Contract, no discretionary power on either side to be exercised.

"The Doctor, during his visits in the family, will receive good bed and board, and he and his horse be hospitably entertained. The Medicines must be included in the contract—if the Doctor is skilful, few will be necessary. The M.D. is expected to unite all the requisites of the three Professions.—Physician, Surgeon and Apothecary. Offers, post-paid, to be lodged with the Editor of this Journal. The Advertiser is induced to take this method of procuring medical aid, the Physicians in his District having struck for higher wages."

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 20TH JULY 1819.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

IN pursuance of the commands of the Hon'ble Court of Directors conveyed in the 118th Paragraph of their dispatch to the Supreme Government of the 16th April 1817, and published in Government General Orders of the 12th of January 1818, the Right Honorable the Governor in council is pleased to direct that the Commissariate be made immediately dependent upon the Military Board accordingly from the 1st August next.

24th July 1819.

Mr. Joseph Glen having arrived on the 19th instant in the Samarang and produced the counterpart of his covenant as an Assistant Surgeon for this Presidency, is accordingly admitted on the Establishment from the date of his arrival.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

CALCUTTA.

GENERAL ORDERS. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 3rd July, 1819.

With the sanction of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, the Commander in Chief is pleased to carry into execution the original intention, which circumstances rendered it expedient to suspend, of attaching two light 6 pounders to the local corps, Chumparun Light Infantry Battalion, Rungpore Local Battalion, Goruckpore Light Infantry Battalion, on the same system as is in force with the Ramgurh Battalion, and with the details establishments authorized for the Chumparun Light Infantry, and Rungpore local Battalions, in Government General Orders, dated the 16th of October, 1813, viz,

1 Artillery Serjeant,
1 Ditto Corporal,
2 Tindals,
24 Gun Lascars,
1 Fireman,
1 Fileman,
1 Hammerman,
1 Mate Carpenter,
1 Workman,
3 Bildars,
1 Sweeper,
1 Bullock Bheestie.

The Field Pieces are to be manned and worked by Sepahees, to be trained for the purpose, assisted by the non-commissioned Officers of Artillery and the Gun Lascars.

The Tindals and 12 Lascars for each Corps, are to be furnished by Volunteers from the Artillery Regiment, but the services of none but active men, of good character, are to be accepted on the occasion.

The remaining 12 Lascars are to be entertained by the Officers commanding the Corps in question.

Colonel Hardwicke, Commandant of Artillery, will send in to the Adjutant General of the Army the names of six men, to be appointed to the situations of Serjeant and Corporal.

The Military Board will be requested to issue the requisite instructions for having the three corps supplied with 2 light 6 pounders, complete with Tumbrils, and all requisite appurtenances, and with the regulated proportion of service ammunition, and the Commissariat department will take steps for furnishing the proper complement of bullocks and drivers for the same.

The details and establishments attached to the guns, are to receive the same allowances as are authorized on account of corresponding ranks in the Ramgurh Battalion, and the Commanding Officers of the local Corps, included in the present Order, will draw the established allowance of thirty Sonat Rupees, per mensem, for tar, grease, &c.

As soon as the arrangements now authorized shall be completed, the 6 pounder field pieces and details of Artillery at present with the Chumparun and Goruckpore Light Infantry and Rungpore local Battalions, are to be withdrawn, and will rejoin the Brigades from which they are detachments, under the rule laid down General Orders of the 1st of January. 1819.

Under instructions from Government, a special committee, composed of the undermentioned officers is to assemble at such time as the president may appoint, to deliberate and report on a subject which will be submitted for their consideration through the Adjutant General of the Army.

President.—Major General Wood, Commanding at the Presidency.

Members.—Lieutenant Colonel Paton, Quarter Master General of the Army, Licutenant Colonel Macleod, Artillery, J. Gillman, Esq. 2nd Member Medical Board, J. Meik, Esq. 3rd Member Medical Board.

In obedience to the orders of Government, Assistant Apothecary George Guthrie, now employed in the Hospital at Dinapore, is to be placed under Mr. Moorcroft, Superintendant of the Stud, upon Mr. Moorcroft's making application to the General Officer, commanding the Danapore division.

Mr. Guthrie is to draw the allowances of an Apothecary, in the Field while so employed.

Acting assistant apothecary Billings, who was directed to proceed to the Upper Provinces, with Major Brooke's detachment, is to remain at the Presidency and do duty at the General Hospital, until further oders.

(Signed) JAMES NICOL,
Adj. Gen. of the Army.

COLOMBO CIVIL APPOINTMENTS,

5TH JUNE, 1819.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following Appointments in His Majesty's Civil Service on the Island of Ceylon, to bear date from the 1st instant.

Charlerles Scott, Esq, to be Assistant Collector a Jaffna.

Barry St. Leger, Esq. to be Second Assistant Chief Secretary's Office.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) J RODNEY.
Chief, Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Cadet Henry Teasdale Infantry, from England.

Do. do. Henry Fawcett Cavalry, from do.

Do. do. Assistant Surgeon, Joseph McMorris from do.

Do, 28th, Captain Jervis, 1st Battalion 3d Regt. from Dickaa.
Do. 29th, Lieut, Bayly 2d Regt. Lt. Cavalry, from Mhow.
DEPARTURE — NONE.

MR. EDITOR,

I beg to offer you the following observation concerning the awful visitation at this place.

I am Sir,
Yours Obediently,
CHARLES WM. ELWOOD.
Porebunber, 30th June 1819.

OBSERVATIONS SINCE THE 17th OF JUNE, REGARDING THE EARTHQUAKE.

18th.—Thermometer at 2 p. m. 90 degrees.—Wind light, at S. W. Large electric clouds approaching from all quarters.—Vegetation much advanced.

Neither shock nor tremors in the Earth, but in the person, a giddy and slight sickish, or faint feel, with pains in the knees, and an inclination to lay down on the Earth, rather than sit, or stand, and cannot apply myself to any thing. These feelings appear to be general.

19th.—Thermometer at 2 p. m. 90 degrees.—Cloudy. Wind light. S. W. by S.

A tremor in the Earth at midnight, but of too short a duration to allow of quitting the bed.—The same unpleasant personal feelings all day and night, as on the 18th:—Feel relieved by laying down, particularly on the Earth.

20th.—Thermometer at 2. p. m. 90 degrees.—Wind S. W.

A sensible tremor at noon: repeated at 50 minutes afterwards. The same disagreeable feel, as on the 18th.

21st.—Thermometer at 2 p. m. 90 degrees.—Slight breeze at S. W. by S.

Felt a continued tremor of the Earth at midnight, while in bed: removed bed, and slept in the open air, lest other shocks should bring down a shaken house.

22d.—Thermometer at 2 p. m. 88 degrees.—Wind, West.

Weather changed to a gloomy, cloudy appearance, with indications of Rain: less tremor of the Earth, but a consciousness, that I am rather in a long rocking motion, than standing firm; when I walk, I do not think I go strait. The same unpleasant sensation as on the 18th though in a less degree; from this and the change in the weather, entertain hopes, that the tremors are ceasing, and that we shall soon be quit of our alarms, and unpleasant feelings.

23d.—Thermometer at 2 p. m. 82 degrees.—Wind S. S. W.

Our first rains set strongly in, at 12, last night, with the change of the Moon. There were then tremors in the Earth. But to-day, our personal disagreeable sensations, have abated, and we trust and hope, that with the change of season, all physical effects of the Earthquake are leaving us *for ever*.

24th.—Thermometer at 2 p. m. 82 degree.—Wind High, S. S. W.

Rough monsoon weather; much Rain.

Notwithstanding our hopes of yesterday, yet we were again alarmed last night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, not by a tremor, but by a shock, which awakening us, caused us to jump out of our beds, and run into the open air, where we remained an hour. The shock lasted about two seconds: immediately after it, observed a long narrow black cloud, running. West and East, or quite the reverse way, to which I am accustomed to see a line of clouds extend: it appeared stationary, for half an hour, during which period, there were constant tremors in the Earth. Some houses in the Town were thrown down. Our knees ached for half an hour after the shock, but on the whole, we are much relieved from the disagreeable sensations of lassitude, giddiness, and faintishness, which we have constantly experienced since the great shock of the 16th.—I attribute the sickish feel, to the rocking motion which we were constantly subject to: we were confident, that the Earth was in a long rocking, or rolling motion, though we could not observe it.

25th.—Thermometer at 2 p. m. 82 degrees.—Wind light at S. S. W. No Rain.

There was neither shock nor tremor last night. I never experienced so charming a star light night. I was up at 12, expecting a shock, and found the heavens so clear, and the stars so numerous, and so bright, that I was inclined to imagine, the Earthquake had swept the atmosphere, *of all its impurities*.

At present we are quite free from our late unpleasant feelings, and as the springs will be over to-day, so do I trust, will all future shocks and tremors of the Earth.

At 2 p. m. heard, at a considerable distance, in an easterly direction, about eight distinct sounds, like the discharge of Cannon: I expect to hear of the bursting of one or more volcanoes in that direction. This being the end of the springs, tho I know not that they influence Earthquakes, yet I think it probable they do, and hence imagine, that the disorder in the bowels of the Earth, arriving with the springs at a crisis, will cease with the discharge it has found for its foul air, and that now, you Mr. Editor, as well as ourselves, will be left at rest, and hear no more of Earthquakes.

But a Remark or two, before I bid adieu.

Certainly, the *commencement* of the late Phenomenon had no connection with the springs, neither has *that*, of a fever, in the human frame, yet its crisis is always affected, and frequently determined by them. I allude to the effect of the springs on fevers, beneath the tropics in particular, where the sameness of the atmosphere, causes them to act with greater influence on all physical matter, than beneath more variable Latitudes.

The late Phenomenon has brought to my recollection, my having observed to an officer of the Marine, about the beginning of March last, that, "there was "a cloud in the N. E. which appeared "*uncommonly*, charged with electric "fluid." Its direction, was nearly opposite to the one from which I heard the sound, that preceded the great shock of the 16th.—I have observed, that previous to the approach of the S. W. Monsoon, the electric clouds *first* appear in the N. E. on the opposite direction to that of the Monsoon.

Earthquakes are said almost always to be preceded by great droughts, but not so with that of the 16th: it was preceded by the usual hot season, but not by any uncommon drought.—You will recollect Sir, that, in 1812, we had an *uncommon drought* in this country, so that many thousand of the Inhabitants died for the want of food, and the Cattle for grass, but it was not followed by an Earthquake!

I have observed, that the tremors and shocks have invariably been most constant and strong at 10 a. m.; at noon; and at midnight.

There has been no occurrence worthy of observation since the 25th, and as this is now the 30th, my conjecture of the former date has been so far correct; that the principal effects of the Earthquake *did* subside with the *springs*. The sensations felt since the 25th, have been so slight, that were it not for their being somewhat generally acknowledged; they might be taken for the effects of the imagination.

I now Sir bid you adieu, with the assurance, that we have experienced the truth, of the admirable Blairs assertion, that,

This world is a region of danger in which "perfect safety is possessed by "no man."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The request for the publication of Maretho's letter came too late for our present number, but shall certainly appear in our next.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 4th AUGUST, 1819.

In our columns will be found an article said to be the annual report of a committee for the relief of destitute seamen in the port of London.

In a late Bengal paper appeared a letter from Capt. Loch. of the Mary, of Liverpool, on the subject of Cholera, and tracing its cause not only to the eating of *Ouse Rice*, but to the deleterious effects of the effluvia blown from Rice fields; for he states, that in passing up the river near the paddy fields, some of his best men were attacked in the most violent manner; in the course of the day five of them died, and eleven others were confined to their beds. In a co-temporary Journal it is said, that this is meant as a hoax on Dr. Tytler: but how a plain statement of facts, signed with a person's name at full length, can be suspected to be a hoax, we sober people cannot conjecture. We only hope, if it should turn out to be one, that the author will meet with the contempt he so richly deserves.

Since writing the above we find by the Bengal papers which arrived on Sunday, that it has been considered throughout as a Hoax—a very good thing: but How such a subject, could be deemed proper for the exercise of such unbecoming levity excites our wonder.

Mocha. The Anglo Indian ship Fatteh Islam, arrived on Sunday from this place. She brings no news of consequence either political or commercial.

Gulf of Persia. The ship that arrived on saturday from Muscat, confirms the report of the Imaum's preparations for the attack of Ras el Khyma, but how far his political relations with the Pacha of Egypt will allow him to act, is not yet ascertained; for that some jealousy already exists between those powers, and that the Pacha has been temporizing since his occupation of Dheriah, is evident enough: and, after all, it is perhaps the best policy as the Religious prejudices of the Mahomedan would condemn the whole nation of the Wahabees to extirpation. We are convinced that a treaty of commerce may be entered into with these states that would be beneficial to both parties. The size and equipment of their vessels might be so prescribed as to make them unfit for the purpose of war, and a Factory might be established at their capital.

On Friday last, the friends of Lady Grant Keir, gave her Ladyship a fare well Ball and Supper at Lowjee Castle, the hospitable owner of which afforded to the Stewards all the accomodation and assistance in his power. Under their superintendance the Avenue was lighted up, and the house tastefully illuminated. On the passage to the Dancing room a transparency of the Katherine Stuart Forbes, under sail, met the eye of the visitors, under which were the following appropriate lines.

"Farewell! but whenever we welcome the hour,
"That awakens the season of mirth in our bower;
"Then we'll think of the friend who once welcomed it too,
"And our minds shall revert to old England and you.

The Ball room itself was decorated in the most chaste and appropriate manner, the drapery blue and crimson with silver trimings. The Music was excellent, and the brilliant effect of the Chandeliers, particularly those on the Pedestals, threw a magic *ensemble* over the fairy scene. The Ball was opened by Mr. Bell, and Lady Keir, and followed up by all the beauty and fashion of our little Island, through several successive sets. At 1 o'clock about 200 persons sat down to an excellent Supper, where all the delicacies of the season and the best wines, combined with the attention and politeness of the Stewards, to make it really "*the feast of reason and flow of the soul.*" After the usual toasts were given, Mr. Bell addressed Lady Keir in a neat and appropriate speech, expressive of his regret, and of that of the whole settlement, in the prospect of losing her Ladyship so soon. These sentiments, so accordant with the general feeling of respect and esteem for her Ladyship, brought forth the loudest plaudits; and, on "a speedy and safe passage to her Ladyship and the Katherine Forbes" being given, the acclamations made the *welkin roar*.

After Supper the merry dance was resumed, and kept up to an early hour.

We are happy to find that the Cantonments at Seroor, have again, been the scene of mirth and festivity, and bid fair to bear away the palm of superior gaiety from Poonah, the rival of its *festive fame*!. This renovation of Joy and Meriment, after so long a period of dulness and desolation, will, we earnestly hope, be supported with zeal, perseverance, and true Deckan Spirit.

On Monday the 26th, a Ball and Supper, were given to the whole of the Cantonments by a trio of Bachelors, "staunch "to their love, of free and single bless-"edness," at the New Assembly-room. Dancing commenced at 8 o'clock, and continued with the greatest ardour until "that hour of Night's black arch the key-stane," when the Party proceeded to the supper, which was laid out in Tents, and consisted of all the delicacies and all the *substantial's* usual on Deckan Tables.

The following toasts were then drank. with several others:—

The King,
The Prince Regent.—"*Hail Star of Brunswick.*"
General Smith, and long, long may he continue in command of the Poonah division of the army.—"*British Grenadiers.*"
The Hon'ble the Commissioner, and may we long have him with us.—"*Lord McDonald's reel.*"
The Triumvirate.—"*The Deal Table, quick step.*"
The Ladies and a pleasant Dance to them.—"*Vous ez Vous Dauser.*"

Dancing commenced at half past two and continued with unabated energy, until "Jocund dawn sat smiling on the misty mountain's top," when the Ladies left the Ball-room, and the general part of the Gentlemen adjourned to a second Supper; after several very excellent songs, and just before the sun rose, horses were ordered, and the Party went out upon a Hunting excursion.

The Managers of the Theatre, give us hopes of some Theatical Amusement, it is reported that the Comedy of "*Speed the Plough,*" and the Farce of "*The Critic,*" are in rehersal. Two days subsequent to the Play, the Bachelors, will give a Ball and Supper, and many other parties are in embryo.

VINDICATION OF THE SWALLOW.

The date of the following letter would, in ordinary cases, have excluded it from the number for the current month; but on account of its great importance to the persons whom it vindicates, we insert it out of place rather than defer it. To all who feel an honest pride in the character of the British sailor, not only as belonging to the same profession but as countrymen, we are sure it will be agreeable to see proof adduced, that in the case of a supposed stain, there is none to wipe away.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir,—In your Journal for December last, containing the narrative of the shipwreck of the Cabalva, a paragragh appears in Mr. Ayrs's journal, which were it to pass unnoticed, might prove prejudicial to mine, as well as to the character of my officers, both of which it is my imperative duty to protect.

To those to whom I am best known, I have the satisfaction of believing, that they would not impute to me the unofficer-like conduct, which that paragraph would appear to imply; yet the inestimable value which I attach to the good opinion of the public, and which I hope always to merit, calls on me to vindicate not only my own individual character, but that of the other British officers sailing with me. I have therefore to request you will insert the enclosed affidavit in your next journal.—I am, Sir &.

(Signed) W. OLIVER,
Commander of the Swallow.

London 23d February 1819.

"*27th January* 1819. *London to wit.*—We, the undersigned captain, officers, and petty officers of the East India ship Swallow, thinking it a duty we owe to ourselves as British seamen, to contradict a statement which has appeared in the public prints, wherein it was implied, that we intentionally avoided coming near a boat belonging to the late ship Cabalva near the Isle of France, on its way thither to communicate the unfortunate loss of that ship, make oath and say, that we never saw the said boat, or any other, from the time we left Port Louis to our arrival at Bombay; nor did we hear of the loss of the Cabalva, till we arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on our homeward bound voyage. *Wm. Oliver*, commander; *J. G. Froud*. 1st officer *Chas. Leach*, 2d officer; *Ralph Talbot*, 3d officer; *Peter Laurence*, boatswain.

Sworn at the Guildhall, London, this twenty-seventh day of January 1819, before me, *Richard Rothwell.*"

The following British ships are said to have been taken up by Agents of the Spanish Government, for the conveyance of troops from Cadiz to South America. All but the four last mentioned have recently cleared at the Custom-house for Cadiz in ballast, and have proceeded from the River:—

	Tons.		Tons.
Stephen Lushington, M'Kellar	625	Young Dixon, Hindmarsh,	[illegible]
Camilla, Stephens	629	Adventure, Having	[illegible]
Edward, Ellice Stephenson	460	Industry, M'Donald	84
Grant, Hogarth	390	Hariet	280
Neptune, Heard	329	Robert	282
Dædalus, Hurt	310	Ocean	110
Medea, Calmeyer	263	Matilda	[illegible]
Pacific, Campbell	261	Total	5162

EARTHQUAKE.

A Letter from Anjar, of the 7th July mentions that a slight shock was felt on the morning of that day.

We are indebted for the following sketch of the Shocks at Surat, to an esteemed friend.

June 16.—At 20, past 7 p. m. awful to a degree.
17, do. 10, a. m. two slight ones.
18, do. 7, a. m. rather strong.
19, 1. 20, several slight ones.
21, at 9, a. m. rather strong.
23, at 2, a. m. strong the house and furniture in great agitation three quarters of an hour.
29 & 30, two or three slight ones.
July 8.—At 11, p. m, slight.
11, do. 5, a. m. do.
21, do, 10, p. m, strong, the house &c. &c. in agitation three quarters of a minute.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

In our publication of the 9th June we mentioned that the Charles Grant, had ascertained the Latitude and Longitude of the Islands of Juan de Nova, and that they bore from Cape Amber N. E.¼ N. 140 miles. Now to all persons in the slightest degree, conversant with geographical maps, or charts, the Latitude Longitude and bearing, are sufficiently indicative of the position and that no possible mistake could arise when the Juan de Nova in the Mozambique channel, is in Latitude 17-02 S. and Longitude 43-09 E. The Editor of the Calcutta Journal however does not think so, for he has commented on our notice in the following terms.

"Our attention having been re-directed to the Island of Juan de Nova, the position assigned to which by the Charles Grant on her voyage from England to Bombay, appeared to differ so widely from the statements given by the latest and most accurate hydrographers; we have reason to believe that the Island spoken of as seen by the Charles Grant, was not the celebrated and well-known Island of that name, in the Mozambique Channel, of which we gave the various positions assigned to it, from Horsburgh; but one of a cluster of inconsiderable islets and rocks, called *The Twelve Islands*, lying to the northward and north-east of Madagascar, and seldom seen or visited by ships in their passage to India. It is the position alone which leads to this conclusion: as, if two Islands exits, bearing the same name, the one of which is popularly known and lying in the track of ships, the other little known and seldom visited—the inference would be that the former was spoken of, if no distinctive explanations accompanied it, inasmuch as if, a ship was announced to have arrived in the river having left Portsmouth, Plymouth, or Falmouth, at a certain date, it would be concluded that the parts spoken of were the well-known ones of those names in England, and not either of those in America or the West Indies, of which there are several bearing the same appellations, unless this was specifically stated.

The statement of Shipping in the River Hooghly, on the 1st of July, gives 21 Free Traders & Country Ship for Great Britain, and 47 for Sale or wanting Freight. Freight to Europe, therefore, still continues low, and £7 to 8 a ton is the rate quoted; but £6 for goods to fill up would probably be accepted.

His Majesty's Ship Conway, will sail from Madras about the 1st of August for England. The Bacchus is also about to proceed for the same destination.

The Birmingore, of this port who sailed from this for China, on the 8th March, passed Mallaca, on the 16th May.

We understand the Milford of this port has made one succesfull trip from the coast of Pedier to Mallaca, with a cargo of Beetlenut, and is said to have contracted for another.

In addition to our former notice of ships from England, we observe the Swallow and Briton, also for this port.

The following Extract from the Log of the Governor Petric, has been kindly handed us; the fact is modestly stated, and certainly deserves notice.

Lat. obser. at Noon 18° 36.
Long. per ☉ & ☽ very good Sights, 71° 30'
Sounded ground, 50 fath.

Saturday, 31st July 1819.

At 2, 30 passed over a patch of discoloured water, lying in a. N. E. & S. W. direction, about a quarter of a mile in length, and half a cable's length in breadth, haul'd out to the Westward, and hove the lead, and had 16 fathoms water, hard bottom, two round patches also appeared in the discoloured water, of a redish colour apparently very shoal water; kept our course again; after getting into clear water, hove the lead and had 45 fathoms; from this time steer'd E. b. N. 72. miles, and made Kenery, bearing E. b. N. ½ N. dist. about 10 miles.

We now daily look for arrivals from Europe as well, as our two remaining Indiamen from St. Helena.

The Katherine Stuart Forbes, will sail on Sunday next, Letters will be received at Messrs. Forbes and Co. untill noon of that day.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 31st, Ship Governor Petrie, Wm. Bresley, from Bussorah, 12th June.

August 1st, Ship Futtay Islam, Nacqudah Adam Adjee, from Mocha, 17th July.

DEPARTURE.—None.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Katherine S. Forbes, Lamb, for London.
Ship Loyalty, Hearn, for Liverpool.
Ship Helen, for Coast Bengal.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. CRUIZERS.
Ariel, Sylph, Thetis, Benares, Antelope.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.
Asia Felix, Helen, Glenelg, Angelica, Carron, Minerva Grab, Mira Ketch, Francis Warden, Samarang.

BENGAL.
Robarts, Jessy, Governor Petrie.

ARABS.
Faz Rubanee, Seton Grab, Ahmedy, Kader Bux, Fatteh Islam.

CEYLON.
Minerva, Ariel brig.

FREE TRADERS.
Jemima, Orpheus, Westmoreland, Loyalty, Kingsmill, Prince Regent, Katherine Forbes, Thames, Bombay Merchant.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

June 27th.—American Ship Atlas, James Gridon, from Penang 3d June.

Do, Ship Emma, C. A. Bomguart, from Eskapelly 17th ditto.

Do, Ship Lord Hungetford, J. G. Williams, from Penang 9th May, and Pedier 6th June.

Do, Brig Salamanca, G. East, from Madras 13th Jan. Rangoon 28th Feb. Pondichery 10th March, Madras 25th March, Malay and Coromandal Coasts, last from Vizagapatam 25th June.

Do. 29, French Ship Adele, Duplessy, from Havre de Grace 17th Oct. Cape Verd, Mauritius, and Bourbon 21st May.

Do. 30th, Ship Euphrates, P. Mearing, from Bussorah 20th May, and Madras 24th June.

July 1. American Ship America, Ed. Rosseter, from Pytladelphia 30th Nov. Madeira, and Bombay 11th June.

Do, 3. Ship Lord Cochrane, John M. Ardlie, from Bombay 1st May, Pointe de Galle, and Madras.

Do. 3. Ship Hyperion, Wm. Lashley, from Bombay.

Off Calcutta.

June. 27, The Isabella.

Do, 28. The Atlas, the Emma, and Lord Hungerford at the Cooly Bazar.

Do. 29, The Aberdeen, and Brig Salamanca.

July 1, The Euphrates.

Do. 3, American Ship America.

PASSENGERS.

Per Lord Hungetford.—Mrs. Hewett, and Mrs. Williams. Miss. Hewett, Master Williams, Lieutenant Hewett, Fraser, and Patch, 20th Regt. Native Infantry, Assistant Surgeon Bell, 20th Regt. Native Infantry, and 350 troops, belonging to ditto.

Per Euphrates.—Major McIntosh.

Departures from Calcutta.

July 1, Ship Anne, R. Dickie, for Bombay.

Do. Ship Bombay, George Young, for Port Jackson.

Do. 2, Ship Theodosia, N. Morison, for Gibralter.

Portuguese Ship Duarte, Pacheco, F. C. Garcia for Rio de Janeiro.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS.
ON THE 3D INSTANT.

Diamond Harbour.

Remain.—The Cambridge and American Ship Tarter.
Passed up.—The Lord Cochrane.

Kedgeree.

Passed down.—The French Ship Roxelane.

New Anchorage.

Remain.—The H. C. Ship Waterloo, the Pascoa, and Brig Bounty Hall.
Passed down.—The Ramdololl Day, American.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS—July 7th, Ship Nestor, Edward Theaker, from London, 31st January.

Do. 8th, H. C. Ship Minerva, J. Mills, from Plymouth, 4th April.

Do. Ship Alexander, B. Rogers, from Bussorah, 13th May.

Do. 9th, Brig Tagus, R. M'Donald, from Padang, 12th June.

Do. Ship Julius Cæsar (American), Marshall, from Calcutta, 5th June.

Do. Ship Lord Wellington, L. Wasse, from London 1st and Madeira, 15th March.

Do. 14th, Ship Glorioso, J. Paterson, from Bombay, 29th June.

DEPARTURES.—July 8th, Brig Nelley, J. Juirson, for Pondicherry.

Do. 9 h, Ship Reliance, M. Pike for do.

Do. 10th, Brig St. Authonia, R. Turnbell, for Calcutta.

Do. 11th, Brig Henrietta, J. Francis, for Colombo.

Do. Ship Julius Cæser, Marshall, for Philadelphia.

Do. 12th, Ship Alexander, B. Rogers, for Calcutta

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.—August 2d Robert Wood Vassy, Infant Son of Mr. C. R. Vassy Sexton of St. Thomas's Church, aged 19 Months.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 19th ultimo, Mr. John Grosor, to Miss Sophia Quinton.

On the 26th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Parson, Mr. M. Jones, to Miss Louisa Biddle.

BIRTHS.—On Monday night, the 21st ultimo, the Lady of J. Tivar, Esq. of two Daughters.

On the same date, the Lady of M. T. Stephens, of a Daughter.

On the 23d ultimo, the Lady of Lieut. Matheson, Ordnance Commissariat, of a Daughter.

On the 24th ultimo, Mrs. D. Robinson, of a Daughter.

On the 27th ultimo, Mrs L. F. Pereira, of a Son.

At Penang, on the 16th May, the Lady of John Anderson, Esq. of the Civil Service there, of a Daughter.

At Dinapore, on the 22d of May last, Mrs. Macdonald, Wife of Mr. John Macdonald, merchant of, that place, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Serampore, on the 3d ultimo, Mr. S Mercado, aged 56, sincerely regretted by his relatives and friends.

At Cawnpore, on the 11th ultimo, William Dick Montagu, the Infant Son of Capt. Irwin Mating, aged 9 months and 8 days.

At Chunar, suddenly, on the 14th ultimo, Captain George Nugent, of the 8th N. I. Fort Adjutant and Barrack-master of that station, a man universally beloved for his urbanity and social qualities.

At Tualya, on the 18th ultimo, Sarah, the eldest Daughter of Major B. Latter, aged 4 years and 6 months.

On the 20th ultimo, the Infant Daughter of Mr. John Harris.

On the 24th ultimo, of a fever, Mr. John Stewart, of Glasgow, aged 21, in the employ of M. Emeriques, Esq. merchant, Cossitollah.

Early in the morning of the 28th ultimo, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with true Christian fortitude and resignation to the Divine Will, Mrs. Rozalia McLean; aged 28 years, 8 months and 17 days.

At Dinapore, on Monday, the 21st ultimo, aged 20 months and 10 days, Christopher Richard, the youngest child of W. P. Wattell, Esq.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.—At Pondicherry, on the 2d Instant, the Lady of J. BENJAMIN Esq. of a Son.

DEATH.—In Camp Ichapoor, on the 24th June, Captain ALEXANDER ANDERSON of the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment whose loss as Soldier and a Friend, is deeply regretted by his Brother Officers.

EUROPE.—MARCH.

MARRIAGES.—On Saturday last, at Stoke Church, by the Reverend John Froud, Henry Crease, Esq. First Lieutenant of his Majesty's ship Impregnable, to Mary Smith, only daughter of E. Smith, Esq. of Ince Castle, Cornwall.

On Sunday, at Maker Church, by the Reverend Mr Ley, Lieutenat Elliot, R. E. to Mrs. Batt, widow of the late Lieut. Batt, R. N.

On Saturday last, at Rockbeare, near Exeter, by the Rev. Canon Heberden, Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, of the 41st Regiment, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late William Sloane, Esq. of Tobago.

On Tuesday, at Lympstone by the Rev. J. P. Gidoin, rector, Lieutenant George Eyre Powell, R. N. son of Eyre Powell, Esq. of Great Connell, in the County of Kildare, Ireland, to Catherine Kingdom, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Kingdom, Esq. Comptroller of the Customs at Exeter.

At Honiton, by the Rev. H. A. Hughes, Captain Garratt, R. N. to Catherine, daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Price, of New House, Glamorganshire.

On Tuesday, the 9th inst, by special licence, by the Rev. George Hornby, M. A. Chaplain to the British Embassy, at the house of the Right Hon. the Earl of Chancarty, in Brussels, the Rev. Edward Back, B. D. of Exeter, to Margaret, widow of the late Colonel Edwards, of the Bengal Establishment, and daughter of the late Captain Wallace, of the Royal Navy. Immediately after the ceremony was concluded, was also married, by the Rev. Edward Back, Margaret, second daughter of the late Colonel Edwards, to Charles MacCallum, Esq. of Edinburgh.

On 27th March, at Cheltenham, Captain Thomas Alexander Cowper, of the Honourable East India Company's Bombay Engineers, to Charlotte, second daughter of David Maitland, Esq.

BIRTHS.—On Tuesday, 23d inst. at Emma Place, Stonehouse, the Lady of J. Page Bailey, Esq. R. N. of a son.

At Brighton, on Saturday, the Hon. Mrs. Mundy, the Lady of Major Gen. Mundy, of twins, a boy and girl.

On the 9th inst. at Shalden, Hants, the Lady of Colonel Johnston, of a still-born child.

On Sunday the 28th march the of Lieut. General Sir Richard Jones, K. C. B., was safely delivered of a daughter.

DEATHS.—On 29th March at his house in Conduit-street, Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart., in the 81st years of his age.

On the 24th March at her house in Weymouth-street, in the 66th year of her age, Anne, Dowager Marchioness Townshend, relict of the Most Noble George first Marquis Townshend, of Rainham Hall, in the country of Norfolk.

Friday morning the 19th inst. died, at Marley-House, aged 77, Walter Palk, Esq. after a short illness. He served the office of High-Sheriff of this county in the year 1791, and represented the borough of Ashburton in four successive Parliaments.

Yesterday morning died, at his house in Plymoth, Thomas Cleather Esq. one of the aldermen of the borough, and a most respectable solicitor.

Died in Nut-street, on Saturday last, Mr. Philip Cookworthy, one of the Society of Friends.

On the 18th inst. died, at his house, Tavistock-row James Fox, tea-dealer, a well-known and much respected character. He had been an inhabitant of Plymouth 77 years.

At his house, in Penzance, on Thursday last, aged 60, John Harrington, Esq.

On Tuesday last, aged 52, Elizabeth, the wife of Philip Bowen, Esq. of Stowford House, near Ivybridge. She bore a severe illness with pious resignation, and will long be lamented by her family and friends.

On Wednesday se'nnight near Gosport, Mrs. Morey, wife of Capt. G. Morey, R. N.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	9th JULY. 1819.	SELL
6 As.	Six per Cent Loan Promissory Notes.	10 As

FRIDAY, JULY 9 1819.

The *Lord Cochrane* arrived off town on Wednesday.

We continue to receive statements regarding the great severity of the late tempestuous weather at the head of the Bay. The *Feniscowles*, Captain Humble, after leaving the pilot on the 2nd June, met with nothing but heavy gales, which experienced no abatement as she got to the southward. At last, in lat. 12. 54. N. and 90. East, she had her bowsprit carried away by pitching in a tremendously heavy sea, and was obliged to bear up for Coringa, in order to repair damages. She reached that place on the 19th ultimo, and expected to be able to quit it soon after in prosecution of her voyage. It is to be feared that her cargo has sustained same damage.

The letter which gives this report, also mentions that a French or Dutch ship, which left Calcutta about the same time with the *Feniscowles*, had been obliged to put into Coringa, in consequence of most serious injury sustained in the same gales. On referring to our shipping list, it appears probable that this vessel is the Danish ship *Antoinette*.

July 7.

Mutiny on board the ship Admiral Drury, of Calcutta.

The ship Admiral Drury sailed from Madras on the 26th of May last, with Naval Stores, and about ninety bakers and other native passengers, bound to Trincomalie. On the 29th of the same month she experienced a heavy gale of wind from the S. W. and W. S. W. quarters, which continued for some days. On the 6th of June, at 9 o'clock of the night, in lat. 8 50' N. at which time it was expected the ship would reach her destined port in two or three days, the native passengers, assisted by the sookannies, and the native Christian seamen on board, came aft, armed with what they could pick up, surrounded the two mates then on the quarter deck, and the commander also, who was in his cabin; and taking forcible possession of the ship. John Fernando, a sookanny belonging to the ship, at the head of these desperadoes, caused the main-yard to be squared, and stood away to the N. W. and subsequently N. N. W.; but finding, after a lapse of six days, that they could make no land whatever, having several times threatened to throw the commander overboard during that period. (whom they held in confinement) they, at length, agreed to restore to him the possession of the ship, on condition that he would put them on shore at the nearest place on the coast. Captain Johnson, availing himself of this, though then to the northward of Masulipatam, ran the ship into that port, on the 15th of June, where the ringleaders have been secured; and the ship, it was expected, would proceed without further detention to her destination—Trincomalie.

The ship had been exposed to a heavy gale of wind, for eight or nine days prior to the mutineers rising on the commander and mates; but no accident appears to have occurred, and no just cause seems to have existed for alarm of any kind. This act of mutiny, as most others, admits not of the slightest grounds of extenuation, from any circumstances that are known; and, it is fortunate, that the total ignorance of the ringleaders, as to the situation of the ship, and in regard to the management of her, completely foiled their plans, and was the means of the ascendency they had thus surreptitiously obtained, being of no avail to them, to this, most probably, is to be attributed the preservation of the lives of the commander and officers on board.

The crew were shipped at Calcutta, in the usual way, according to the now existing system. Though the Portuguese part of the crew had been foremost in the forcible seizure of the ship, it is creditable to the lascars, that they refused to afford them any aid in doing so; but, how far their efforts were exerted, as an act of prevention against such a breach of faith and duty, we have yet to learn.

[*June*, 28 1819.

Our letters from the Stations, immediately subordinate to this Presidency, are all barren of news. A communication from Delhi, mentions, that Sir DAVID OCHTERLONY was daily expected at that Residency, and we therefore conclude, that every thing, which required his presence at Jeypore, has been *arranged*. Some of our Correspondents have supplied us with conjectures, respecting the retreat of APPA SAHIB—but they are so contradic-

tory, that it would be useless to publish them. The most probable conclusion seems to be, that he has assumed some disguise, and has taken up his abode, where he is not known, except to those, who may have followed his fortunes—and whose fate is identified with his own. Opinions are still entertained by many, who profess to have correct information of the policy of SCINDIAH's Court, that the Killedar of Asseerghur was chiefly *criminal*, when he *surrendered* that Fortress. Should he lose his life, as is expected, for *Treason*,—we may never know, what act, constituted him a Traitor!

Madras.

JULY 15.

MEMORANDUM.

His Excellency The Commander in Chief will in future hold Levees at his Office in Fort St. George, on Tuesdays, instead of Saturdays, at 1 o'clock

Fort St. George } J. T. WOOD,
12th July 1819. } A. D. C.

The Ship *Lord Wellington*, Capt. Wasse, from England the 1st and Madeira the 15th of March, anchored in the Roads on Monday.

Passengers: Miss Ternan, Lieutnant Ternan and Mr. Bell.

On the 1st of April in Latitude 2d. 18m. N. and Longitude 21d. 40m. W. they spoke the Ship *Europe* from Madras.

The *Seaforth*, now loading, procee de to Liverpool, direct from this place.

H. M. Ship *Conway*, calls here immediately; being about to proceed to England. A Packet is now open at the Post Office for Letters to be transmitted by the *Conway*.

Among the Ships lately taken up by the Honorable Company is the *Catherine*. Captain Knox; she is coming here, and is expected to be despatched direct for England in September.

By the late arrival from the Mauritius, accounts have been received of the *General Hewitt* having sailed in prosecution of her voyage on the 13th of May; and that the Ship *La Belle Alliance*, Captain Rolfe, which left this place the middle of April, had arrived at Port Louis on the 19th of May.

The Session terminated on Friday last, when Sentence of Death was passed by the Honorable The Chief Justice. on *William Muston*, a Private in H. M. 53d Regiment of Foot, found guilty of firing at and wounding *Owen Keating*.

Before the close of the Session, the Grand Jury having examined the Gaol, made a presentment on the insecurity of several parts of the building; and on the state of certain of the drains; they remarked on the advantages as to morals, that might be expected to result from the classification of the Prisoners, according to their characters and the nature of their crims; and recommended that the Prisoners should be employed in the handicrafts to which they might have been brought up: observing that the Europeans in particular, had generally been instructed in some trade. The Grand Jury also recommended that a Chaplain should be appointed to officiate at the Gaol.

It is stated in Calcutta, from high authority, that the Government at home, have it in contemplation, to revise the present Post Office system, as regards the correspondence of this country.

Ceylon.

[*June 5th*

The attention with which the Ceylon Government has acknowledged and rewarded the fidelity of the principal natives, entrusted with authority among their countrymen, has been ever conspicuous since the Island came into our possession; and the great exertions, made by the modeliars and others to forward the public service on occasion of the policy adopted towards them. The following extracts, from the *Ceylon Gazette* of the 5th June, detail a fresh distribution of honors on His Majesty,s birth-day and exhibit also the respect paid to the principal native magistrates by the leading personages of the colony.

Yesterday being the birth day of our venerable and beloved sovereign, it was observed with every demonstration of honor and respect. The royal standard was displayed at sun rise. At one o'clock a salute of 81 guns, corresponding with the number of our aged monarche's years, was fired from the ramparts, and at the same hour His Excellency the Governor held a levee which was numerously attended by the Hon'ble the Members of Council and all the Civil and Military Officers of Government in Columbo.

After the levee His Excellency received the native headmen of Columbo, including such of the Kandyan chiefs as are at the seat of Government, and invested with splendid gold medals of different gradatious, in reward for services performed during the Kandyan rebellion, the undermentioned.

Abraham De Suram 2nd Maha Modeliar of the Governor's Gate.

Eknelligodde Disave of Kurnwelly and Atakolon Korles in Saffragam.

Johannes Jacobus De Saram, Modeliar of theGovernor's Gate.

Johannes Poulus Perera 2nd Modeliar of the Attepattoo of Colombo.

F J. De Silva, 2nd Modeliar of the Residency of Kandy.

Don Salomon Dias, Modeliar of the Gange badde and Oodoogahapattoos of the Hina Korle of Colombo.

Marselus Perera, Modeliar of the Alootcoor Korle and Negombo.

George Madoris De Silva Mohotty, Modeliar of the Mahabadde.

Don William Adrian Dies Mohandiram, of the Governor's Gate.

His Excellency particularly addressed himself to the two first named persons on investing them, publicly noticing the exertions and service to government, which had induced His Excellency to distinguish them by the presentation of these medals on the behalf of His Majesty; and generally to the others at he close of the ceremony to a similar effect.

Medals have been prepared for Don David De Alvis, 3rd modeliar, and Don Cornelis, and Cornelis De Fonseca. mohandirams of the Residency in Kandy, which their absence on duty preventing them receiving from His Excellency's hands will be presented by the Hon'ble the resident at Kandy.

These marks of distinction, which it has been usual for the Government to bestow, and are much esteemed by the receivers and all classes of the natives of the island, were never better deserved than by the persons who are the objects of this first investiture during the administration of the present Governor; as having in various manners according to the different situations of each, contributed efficiently to the accomplishment of the arduous task in which His Excellency was engaged to crush a rebellion which the ambition and influence of disaffected chiefs had made nearly general in the Kandyan rovinces.

At five in the afternoon the troops in garrison were drawn up on the Galle, face, and fired a *feu de Joie*.

In the evening a grand ball and supper were given by His Excellency and Lady Brownrigg at the King's House. The rooms were crowded, and the dancing was kept up with spirit until a late hour.

English Extracts.

COURT MARTIAL.

HORSE GUARDS, MARCH 25, 1819.

At a General Court Martial, held at Whitehall, on the 1st of February, 1819, and continued by adjournments to the 13th of the same month, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Hay, Major in the 18th Hussars, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges viz.—

"1st. For fraudulently misapplying several sums of money received by him, Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, for regimental purposes, that is to say, part of the produce of a certain remittance of 400*l.* made by Paymaster Deane, and of three several drafts or bills of exchange for 200*l.* each, drawn by him, Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, on Messrs Greenwood, Cox, and Co. Agents for the said Regiment, on account of necessaries furnished to the said Regiment, and charged to the account of Paymaster Deane, while he, Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, commanded the depot of the said Regiment at Brighthelmstone, in she months of February, March, April, and May, 1814.

"2d. For fraudulently misapplying a certain other sum of 754*l.* 18s. 11½d., or some part thereof, being the produce of one draft of or bill of exchange, dated on or about the 18th day of January, 1815, drawn by Paymaster Deane on Captain Jones, at Messrs. Greenwood, Cox, and Co., and entrusted to Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, for the payment of other clothing and necessaries furnished to the said Regiment at Chichester, in or about the month of January, 1816.

"3d For conduct unbecoming the character of an Officers and a Gentleman, in having drawn and obtained bills on Messrs. Greenwood Cox and Co., Agents of the said Regiment, and on Capt. Jones, and in having received several sums of money, in the years 1814 and 1815, to be applied in payment for Regimental necessaries, and clothing furnished to the said Regimant, and not duly appropriating the same, and in refusing or neglecting, to account for the same bills and sums of money, and suffering debts due for such necessaries and clothing to Messrs. C. and J. Prater, London, and to Messrs. Ridge Chichester, to remain unpaid the 10th of June, 1818, to the hindrance and prejudice of the service, and of the said Regiment."

Upon which Charge s the Court came to the following decision:—

"The Court having investigated the the several Charges preferred against Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, and having had under their consideration the evidence offered on this case, as well in support of the prosecution as on behalf of the prisoner, Lieut. Colonel Hay, they do, upon the First and Second Charges, most fully and most honourably acquit him:—

"And upon the Third Charge, they do also most honourably acquit him."

The Prince Regent is pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court; but, although the Court appeared by the evidence upon the face of the proceedings to have been justified in their full and honourable acquittal of Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Hay, as to the fraudelent misapplication charged upon him of money which came to his hands, yet it does appear to his Royal Highness, that this Officer has been wanting in the accuracy and regularity which would have been essential to prevent the confusion that has, in many instances, pervaded the pecuniary concerns of the Regiment during the time he commanded the depot.

This confusion and irregularity, as well as the discredit attaching to the Regiment, from the non-payment of demands for equipments and necessaries, appears to his Royal Highness to have proceeded from the extraordinary and most unusual system prevailing in the 18th Hussars, of permitting Lance Serjeant Patrick, the master tailor, to be the responsible person for procuring and disbursting payments for the equipments provided by stoppages srom the men, in direct contradiction to, and disobedience of, his Majesty's regulations on the subject: and his Royal Highness considers the Commanding Officer who has taken upon himself to permit this system, and to invest this master tailor with such a power, is necessarily responsible for all the inconvenience which in this case has resulted to the 18th Hussars, and must always result from such unwarrantable and misplaced confidence; this responsibility would appear to rest upon Lieut. Colonel Murray, in a peculiar degree, by the extraordinary proceedings of re-instating this person in the same situations as master tailor, after he had taken the benefit of the Insolvent Act, in order to get quit of debts contracted by him during the time he had previously occupied the same situation in the Regiment.

The Prince Regent considers such inattention and negligence in a Commanding Officer, to be highly reprehensible and deserving of his marked disapprobation, which his Royal Highness has been accordingly pleasad to command shall be communicated to Lieut.-Colonel Murray.

The Commander in Chief directs that the foregoing Charges preferred against Lieut. Col. Philip Hay, of the 18th Hussars, together with the finding of the Court, and the Prinee Regent's pleasure thereon, shall be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in his Majesty's service.

By command of his Royal Highness
The Commander in Chief.
HENRY CALVERT.
Adjutant-General.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

Walking Dresses.—A round dress, composed of dove colored tabinet: the skirt is gored, and very full at the bottom. The trimming consists of a bias piece of satin of about a quarter of a yard in breadth, which is ornamented by gauze roses and bands of velvet: the former are placed lengthwise, three together, in a slanting direction; the latter, which are edged with a beautiful narrow silk trimming, are placed between the roses. The body is made half high; it is light to the shape; the waist is very short, and sleeves are long and tight.

Round dress of muslin, richly, though lightly embroidered in open spots round the border. Spencer of ethereal blue Terry velvet, bonnet of the same material, with a splendid group of blue plumes.

Evening Dress.—A round dress composed of satin striped gauze of a dark puce colour, over a white satin slip: the skirt is very full, particularly at the bottom, and is ornamented with two rows of a light silk trimming, which is set on in waves. The body is cut low round the bust; the back is plain; the sleeves are short and very full.

French Opera Costume.—Pelisse of white satin, trimmed with swandown, and left open at the throat. Dress hat of white satin surmounted by a superb plume of ostrich feathers. Sash of broad satin ribband, tied behind; white satin slippers, and white kid gloves.

LONDON.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13.

The House of Commons sat till half-past Two this morning, and was occupied nearly till that hour in the examination of evidence at the bar in Mr. Grady's petition against Mr. Wyndham Quin. The prohibition against publishing the proceedings, was repeated, and we, of course, observe it, as we should have done though this second intimation had not been given. We understand, that in consequence of violent and opprobrious language used by the petitioner, Mr. Grady the son, to Mr. Goold, in reference to Mr. Goold's evidence before the House, the latter gentleman was again examined at the bar, and the petitioner, also interrogated at the bar, and after a few questions and answers, ordered into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms. The petitioner is very [illegible]; but we do not mean to say, that youth or irritation can excuse a breach of the privileges, though, both combined, may form a claim on the lenity and liberality of the House.

We understand that the House of Commons came to a Resolution, last night, to summon the man-servant and maid-servant of Mr. C. Smyth, and the coachman of Mr. Goold, forthwith to the bar of the House, to give evidence upon the important matter now under its consideration.

The house to which we alluded, yesterday, as having failed, was that very eminent one of J. Baranden and Co. The outstanding debts and acceptances fall little short, it is said, of 200,000*l.* This calamity has been principally brought on by the declining state of the markets, the house holding large quantities, of clover-seed, cotton, and tallow; the whole of which articles have undergone a very great depreciation. Among their acceptances were bills to a large amount, drawn in behalf of the Prussian Government; but these latter have all been taken up by Mr. Rothschild.

In consequence of the great fall in the market for raw cotton, expresses have been sent from Liverpool, over land to Calcutta, in order to countermand, as speedily as possible, any further shipments of that article. An absolute engagement is said to have been entered into by the persons bearing the expresses, to deliver them, allowing for accidents to life or limb, in three months from the date of leaviug England.

The trial of Marinet and Cantillon, accused of being accomplices in the affair of firing the pistol at the Duke of Wellington, is definitively fixed for the 5th of next month. Above sixty witnesses will be examined, and, what is more remarkable, the Noble Duke is himself inscribed amongst the number of the witnesses.

The great distress felt by the inhabitants of the Scilly Islands has called forth the active benevolence of the British Public. But there are sometimes better modes of relief than by giving money. A Letter from Mr. G. E. Smith, of Penzance, states, "that a letter had just reached him from the island of St. Mary Scilly, saying that many of the females of those distressed islands can plait straw very well, and are desirous of forwarding to him samples of their work, with the prices annexed." We willingly communicate this circumstance, in the hope it may be the means of obtaining employment for those females, which is, after all, the wisest benevolence that can be exercised.

On Saturday last, a numerous Meeting of Protestants took place at Cork, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to remove those disabilities un-

(*To be Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY: PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET,
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTERS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH AUGUST 1819.

[*Continued from the last Page.*]

der which the Catholics labour. It is stated by the *Cork Southern Reporter*, that this assembly was highly respectable, and the Resolutions in favour of Emancipation were unanimously carried. The Petition to this effect, on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Austen, wasa dopted without a single dissentient voice.

The effects of the late Duc de Feltre are now selling at Paris. Among them are costly jewels, antique and modern medals, in gold, silver, and bronze, superb pistols, carriages, military and court dresses.

The old General-in Chief of Rossia, Count Benningsen, who lives in retirement in Hanover, employs all his leisure hours in arranging the historical documents which he possesses, and which relate to the events in which he participated.

The *Chaworth Hunt* breaks up for the season the latter end of the present month; after which the Members give an elegant ball and supper to the Ladies at the Nottingham Assembly Rooms.

The coming of age of Sir John Davie, of Creedy House, in Devonshire, was celebrated, on Monday last, with much festivity. The morning was ushered in with ringing of bells, the hoisting of colours, &c. Three fat oxen, and fifteen hundred shilling loaves of bread, were distributed to the poor. All the tenantry were hospitably entertained at the mansion, and hogsheads of ale, brewed on the birth-day of the Baronet, were tapped, for the first time, in honour of the day.

Signor Ambrogetti, Mr. Pyne, and Miss Goodall go down to Cambridge to sing at the two Concerts to be given in the Town Hall at Cambridge, Miss Blanchi and G. Short are, alternately, to preside at the grand piano-forte.

A severe contest, which lasted six days took place in Dublin, last week: for the office of Coroner of the country. At the close of the poll, Mr. M'Nally, jun. son of Mr. M'Nally, the Barrister, and Author of several successful Dramas on the English Stage, was declared duly elected, and chaired though the principal streets of that city.

The amateurs at Norwich have raised a handsome subscription purse for Purcell and Walkeley, to fight for on the first of April; Purcell is the favorite.

There are one hundred and fifteen prisoners for trial at the Assizes for the county of Devon, which commenced on Tuesday last.

SPORTING VARIETIES.

Foot-Race of Half a Mile—In consequence of Martin having drawn his money of 10*l.* a-side, between him and Carter, the former having undertaken to run a mile against time, in five minutes and ten seconds; but Carter being out of town, a match was hastily made between the *Chicken Butcher* and Martin, for half a mile, for a handsome sum. The admirers of pedestrianism mustered very numerously yesterday, at Brixton Causeway; and, from the well-known *swiftness* of the poulterer, he gave Martin twenty-five yards at starting. The latter soon convinced the Chicken Butcher he had done wrong from his winning the race in good style, leaving his opponent behind him for upwards of two yards.

Donnelly, the Irish Champion, made his appearance at the Castle Tavern, yesterday to the great discomfiture of the numerous bets, that have been laid against his *showing* himself in London. It is said some work will be *cut out* for the *big ones*.

The odds on Hickman against Crawley, on the fight, on Tuesday next, sixteen miles from London, remain at 5 to 4 on Hickman.

The whole of the money (100*l.* aside) between Carter and Spring, to fight on the same day as Randal and Martin (May 4), will be made good on the first of April—2 to 1 on Carter.

Burn has a promising man, new to the ring, who will fight anybody. He is fourteen stone, hits away with both hands, quick and hard, with gloves; and if he possess a moderate share of gluttony, the championship is easily accessible.

DESTITUTE SEAMEN.

We are requested to publish the following paragraphs from the Third Report of the Committee for the Relief of Dostitute Seamen. It is thought that they will explain and remove some objections, stated by us, with respect to the origin and tendency of the Institution, in an article which appeared in the *Courier*, on the 1st instant. Our readers will be enabled to judge for themselves.

The Committee for the Relief of Destitute Seamen, take advantage of the anniversary of their Institution, to announce to Subscribers and the public, that they have continued their operations, agreeably to those principles on which they originally undertook the conduct of the Society, and nearly after the form given in the earlier details of their proceedings.

In their last Report, dated February the 28th, 1818, they had the satisfaction to state, that 1513 Seamen in distress had been admitted to a participation in the benefits of the Charity: of that number, 777 were stated to have obtained employment on board ships, or to have been otherwise disposed of, 24 to have died, 7 to have been expelled for misconduct, and 705, to be still remaining under the the care of the Society.

In addition to these, 1181 have since been admitted, making an aggregate of 1886, of these 1662 have been provided with employment, or otherwise disposed of, 37 have died, 39 have been dismissed for improper behaviour, and 148 are now on board the receiving ship. Of this number, 68 are in health, and 80 in the sick list.

The total number of seamen received on board since the establishment of the Society has been 2694, of whom only 148 as stated above, remain either unwell, or unprovided for.

The general demand for seamen during the summer, combined with other means of employment peculiar to the season, enabled the Committee to provide for as many as were found to be capable of labour, and in consequence of this, to effect a reduction of the receiving six of the seven liberally supplied by his Majessy's Government.

As it was found at this time that few men in the possession of health were applicants for assistance, and still fewer of this number could be said to be proper objects of the Society's bounty, as being really in distress, seamen being in demand, and employment easily attainable, they considered it most agreeable to the intention of Subscribers to limit the dispensation of relief to men labouring under disease, and, in pursuance of this resolution, they converted the Dromedary, their only remaining ship, to the purposes of an Hospital, for which, in point of construction and space, she was particularly qualified.

The average of examinations at present amount to about twenty a day, and for the sake of distinction, may be said to include four different classes of objects, viz. Seamen, Landsmen. Foreigners, & Men of Colour. Applications from the first class are seldom presented, but for one or other of the following reasons:—

Either the men have suffered shipwreck; or they have been left behind on the sailing of their vessels; or, what is more frequently the case. they have been turned out into the streets covered with rags, and infected by disease, from some of the innumerable haunts of vice, and wretchedness, into which seamen are so apt to be seduced, and in this state of want and nakedness, they find it impossible to obtain situations afloat.

The difficulty of finding employment, in these instances, has been generally obviated by a donation of clothing upon the production of a certificate from masters or owners of vessels signifying a willingness to receive them on board. Such as are diseased are placed in the hospital untill they are capable of work.

The second, and by far the most numerous class, is made up of a description of persons, who, notwithstanding they may have fought the battles of their country, and even served for a considerable number of years at sea, cannot, properly speaking, beside to come under the description of seamen; they are chiefly such as have filled the situations of cooks, servants, &c. in ships of war, and, on being discharged, have found it difficult to obtain any other situation.

The demand for such persons in the merchant service is of course very limited in periods of peace, when able seamen may be easily procured, a circumstance which renders then fit objects of such an institution as this, until proper employment can be found for them, or they can be retureed to their parishes. The proportion of such persons grandually decreases.

The third Class, composed of Foreigners, are men who have forfeited their claims on the protection of their own county by the length of their services in the British Navy, or, who have lost the documents that would establish their claims to consular assistance: in either case they become deserving objects of the Society, until they can be provided with a passage to their respective Countries, or furnished, with employment upon the spot.

The fourth, and undoubtedly the most entitled to compassion, are men of colour, who have served in the Navy, sometimes as seamen, but more frequently as cooks and servants.

Cast upon the public by a reduction of that establishment, they are helpless to a degree of childishness, and the more so as almost every avenue to employment is shut against them.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

April 1st.

MR. WYNDHAM QUIN.

The result of the discussion on the case of Mr. Wyndham Quin not having been thoroughly understood, in consequence of the Resolutions moved or carried not having been given in the Report of the debate, we are induced to publish the official statement from the Votes of the House of Commons. It is as follows:—

Mr. Wyndham Quin.—Matter of the complaint against the Honourable Wyndham Quin further considered:—Mr. Wyndham Quin was heard in his place, and then he withdrew:—

Resolved, That it appears to this House, that the Honourable Wyndham Quin was, in the month of July last, appointed Custos Rotulorum of the county of Limerick by the Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, by virtue of which appointment he became entitled to appoint the Clerk of the Peace for the said county.

Resolved, That, some time in the month of September he did appoint Richard Smith, Esq. to the office of Clerk of the Peace for the said county, in the room of Thomas William Grady, by him removed from the said office.

Resolved, That the said Windham Wyndham Quin did stipulate with the said Richard Smith, that out of the salary and emoluments arising out of the said office, amounting in the whole to the sum of 400*l.* a year, he should pay to the said Thomas William Grady 200*l.* a year.

Motion made, and question proposed —"That the said Wyndham Wyndham Quin did, in a certain conversation held at Stillorgan, near Dublin, on the 21st September, 1818, with Mr. Carew Smyth (who then and there waited on him, as the friend of Mr. Thomas William Grady, for the purpose of learning his determination touching the disposal of the said office), state, that he had resolved to appoint Mr. Richard Smith to the said office during pleasure, upon an express understanding that Mr. Thomas William Grady was to receive 200*l.* per annum out of the profits thereof; and that the said Wyndham Quin further stated, that he expected Mr. Thomas William Grady would continue politically connected with him in the county of Limerick, as long as he continued to receive the said sum out of the said office; but that Mr. Thomas William Grady was at perfect liberty to relinquish the said annuity, and separate his political interest in the county of Limerick from Mr. Quin's; and that Mr. Carew Smyth stated, that he should immediately communicate the substance of the said conversation to Thomas William Grady;"—An Amendment was proposed to be made to the question, by leaving out from the first word "that" to the end of the question, in order to add the words, "in the month of July, 1818, the said Wyndham Wyndham Quin did make an offer of the said 200*l.* per annum to Mr. Thomas William Grady, without any mention of an expectation on his part of Mr. Grady's future support in the county of Limerick; nor does it appear that the motive for making such provision for Mr. Thomas William Grady was to ensure such support," instead thereof:—Question put, That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question: the House divided; Ayes 73, Noes 162:—main question, as amended, put and agreed to.

Motion made, and question proposed —"That, on the 21st September, 1818, Mr. Wyndham Wyndham Quin did admit, in an interview sought by Mr. Carew Smyth, an expectation on his (Mr. Wyndham Quin's) part, that, while Mr. Thomas William Grady continued in the receipt of the said allowance, he would continue politically connected with Mr. Quin in the County of Limerick; but that on the 10th October following, Mr. Quin did expressly disclaim any intention of depriving Mr. Thomas William Grady of the said allowance on account of his withdrawing his political support from Mr. Quin"—An Amendment was proposed to be made to the question, by leaving out from the first word "That" to the first words, "but that," in order to insert, "the said Wyndham Wyndham Quin did, in a certain conversation held at Stillorgan, Dublin, on the 21st September, 1818, with Mr. Carew Smyth,

who then and there waited on him, as the friend of Mr. Thomas William Grady, for the purpose of learning his determination touching the disposal of the said office, state that he had resolved to appoint Mr. Richard Smith to the said office during pleasure, upon an express understanding that Mr. Thomas William Grady was to receive 200l. per annum out of the profits thereof; and that the said Wyndham Wyndam Quin further stated, that he expected Mr. Thomas William Grady would continue politically connected with him in the county of Limerick as long as he continued to receive the said sum out of the said office: but that Mr. Thomas William Grady was at perfect liberty, to relinquish the said annuity, and separate his political interest in the county of Limerick from Mr. Quin's; and that Mr. Carew Smyth stated, that he should immediately communicate the substance of the said conversation to Thomas William Grady," instead thereof;—Question put, That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question: The House divided—Ayes 164, Noes 81—Main question put, and agreed to.

Motion made, and question proposed —"That this House cannot but consider the expression, or admission, of any such expectation, as improper and blameable; and had an intention of acting thereon been persisted in, instead of being (as it appears to have been) speedily & unquivocally disavowed, this House would have deemed it necessary to visit such a proceeding with its severst consures:"—An Amendment was proposed to be made to the question, by leaving out the words "improper and blameable," in order to insert the words "highly censurable" instead thereof:—Question, that the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question, put, and agreed to:—Another Amendment was proposed to be made to the question, by leaving out all the words "blameable, and" in order to add the words, "That it appears to this House, that the said Windham Wyndham Quin, in endeavouring to procure for himself the political support of Thomas William Grady, did act in a manner inconsistent with the duties of his office as Custos Rotulorum, in violation of the freedom of Election, and in breach of the privileges of this House:"—Question proposed, That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question:—Proceedings in the case of Thomas Ferguson [24th and 27th April, 1818] read:—Question put, and agreed to:—Main question put, and agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4th 1819.

MEMBERS IN CUSTODY.

The Serjeant at Arms reported to the House, that, in pursuance of its directions, he had taken Mr. Tinley Long into custody.—*(A laugh.)*

On the motion of Mr. Canning, he was ordered to be discharged from custody, upon paying the usual fees.

Mr. Lawson was also reported to be in custody, and, on the motion of Mr. Canning, was likewise discharged.

INDIA—THANKS TO THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

The Order of the Day for the Motion of Thanks to the Army in India being read.

Mr. Canning said that in rising, in pursuance to the notice he had given, to propose the thanks of the House, in the usual form, to the Marquis of Hastings, and the gallant Officers who had distinguished themselves under his command in the last campaign, he should beg the House to understand, that the vote which he intended to ask from it was purely of a military, and nothing at all of a political nature.—*(Hear.)* He stated this the more emphatically because it appeared to him necessary to have delayed the proposition until those papers should have been in the hands of the House, which should enable it to understand the nature of the subject at large, had it not been his intention to submit it merely as a distinct military question. And he again wished to make the distinction, because, in order to make the grounds on which he was proceeding intelligible to the House, he need only enter upon a very short consideration of the political relations in which our Government in India stood. He thought it but fair, however, that he should be allowed to express his opinion of the political relations of the Government, while he demanded the approbation of the House for its military exertions, at the same time, desirous that when, on any future occasion, the political part of the subject should come under consideration, his opinions and sentiments might be totally forgotten. *(Hear, hear!)* He was well aware of the strong prejudice which existed in this country against whatever enterprize was undertaken in the distant possessions of India, and that the military exertions of the Government there were uniformly set down to a wanton ambition. Such prejudices were deep rooted, but he was of opinion, that even on former occasions, out of which those prejudices chiefly arose, the case of the justification of Government might be made as clear as its prowess was eminently conspicuous. *(Hear hear.)* In looking over the immense area of country over which Britain had spread her conquests, and which, from a trivial factory at first, we had improved into an extensive possession, of the population of which, amounting nearly to 100 millions, two-fifths were our subjects, and one-fifth more belonged to British alliance. In looking over this vast space, the Statesman might see, with the utmost facility, the regular & progressive encroachment of conquest upon the fair and acknowledged principles of warfare. In this expanded view, where the Government of this country was the principle actor, he would take upon himself to say that its character remained untainted throughout. *(Hear, hear.)* It was the nature of a Government like this, transported to a distant world, to contain in it an irresistable tendency to expansion. *(Hear, hear.)* Without offering a word of comment upon the conduct of former Governments, he would now state, that at no period of our Indian history, since the concerns of that territory were placed under the controul of the Legislature, had the opinions and sense of Parliament been so faithfully and so uniformly made the ground of instruction to its Government as since the accession of the Marquis of Hastings to its rule. *(Hear, hear)* It was but due to the Noble Person whom he (Mr. Canning) succeeded, to state, that he (the Earl of Buckinghamshire) was continually friendly to a system of forbearance, and inculcated to the Government of India to repress its desire of external enlargement, and rather to cultivate amongsts the natives the arts of peace.—*(Hear, hear.* It was no affection of merit in him (Mr, Canning) to state, that he had faithfully adopted the course of his Noble Predecessor, and to use his humble expostulations against conquest, and particularly against the extension of that system, which had brought so large a share (perhaps too large a share) of the country under our controul. Our Government in India labour under peculiar restrictions; and so strictly was it bound up by the instructions of the Parent Government; that it was not allowed to exercise its discretion in military matters, unless in cases of great emergency. Of such a nature was the case of the Pindarees. They were a race that bore no resemblance, in disposition, habits, and motives, to any other nation on earth, a fact that was more particularly developed by the papers on the table; and what was more than all a striking proof of their peculiarity, was this, that preparations of such magnitude were found necessary to destroy them. They consisted of between 30 and 40,000 regular and irregular horse, continually receiving, wherever they appeared, accessions to their numbers, and totally inaccessable to a regular body. They were a race who, in vigilence, in occupation, and habits proved themselves to be a remnant of former hordes, and formed the point of attraction as a receptacle to all the vagabonds, the disaffected, the abandoned, and the mischievous, throughout the vast tract of India. When armed, they contrived to elude all attack, and could be suppressed only by surrounding them, and driving them together, by narrowing the circle around them. If the British local Government had only in view a speculative good in undertaking the suppression of this race, or if they had acted merely on an apprehension of remote, or even proximate danger, it would have been no justification to our enterprize, taken upon as it was, at the hazard of stirring up the elements of revolution in India. But the Government did not act upon speculation, they were moved by a series of positive aggressions, inflicted and injuries, which no Government that was alive to its own safety and character, could by any means neglect. Neither was it one aggression, nor a series of aggressions in one year, which they had to complain of. In 1812, the Pindarees made an irruption into Bengal, another the ensuing year into Bombay; in 1816, an irruption took place into Madras, of a character of such unparalleled atrocity, as to leave to the Government no choice but to abandon its character, its name, its respectabiltiy, or to determine at all events, on its own responsibility, upon chastising and suppressing the bold invades. *(Hear, hear.)* But the intervention of a season of inaction, which so frequently occurs on account of the climate, enabled the Governor to transmit a detail of his circumstances, and to receive the authority of the English Government for the course he had determined to pursue. Our Government, he need not say, felt little difficulty in adopting the only alternative that remained; and in balancing between the risks that presented themselves on both sides no wonder they had sanctioned the resolution of the Governor-General, when they discovered that its existence and safely were so deeply concerned. The character of the aggressor just alluded to, was very fairly detailed in the papers then before the House. He would not attempt to enter into an explanation of the facts, it was sufficient to say, that scarcely was there any degree or species of sufferings which humanity can be subjected to, that did not mark the devouring course of the Pindarees. Rapes, murders, plunders, and conflagaration, were not the accidental or singular consequences of their inroads, but were the uniform and ordinary concomitants of their temporal success: The instances were not few in which the female part of the country, where these savages were expected, had precipitated themselves into wells in order to avoid them. The history of this dreadful aggression was not without instances in which the father and the mother collected their families into a cot, and set fire to it, in order to consume the inclosed wretches, being the only way of escaping the invaders. *(Hear.)* With such a scene before it of human beings sacrificed wantonly and without purpose—of houses plundered—of villages ravaged; and, if he could be allowed to introduce such a topic amongst the awful considerations of that employed their attention, of a revenue destroyed by these incursions to the amount of a million sterling. With all these deplorable circumstances before it, our Government had no choice but to loosen the hands of the British Ruler in India. It happened fortunately, that the time fixed for the attack upon the Pindarees was necessarily so distant, that the authority of the Government at home for the enterprise had time for to arrive there before it was begun. The Government both at home and abroad were aware that, if ever there was an emergency to justify the removal of the restriction which the Ruler of our territories in India laboured under, this was one. They knew that they had not merely to contend against a set of invaders, whom it might have been as difficult effectually to divide, as it would have been to divide a quantity of quicksilver, which can be separated by the finger, and which, as soon as the pressure is removed, unites again; but they knew that this race was the refuse of the Chieftain of the country; that they served under Scindia; that they were identified with their leader,—a man, who by regular encroachments, had at last obtained the head of this predatory band. The campaign commenced, and when the Marquis of Hastings took the field, he found that he had to combat the power of Scindia and Holkar as well as that of the irregular bands of the Pindarees. But the Governor-General could never have anticipated a war with the Peishwa and the Rajah of Nagpore, whose hostility was of so much greater importance than that of the parties already mentioned. The former had, shortly before that, entered into treaties with the Governor, and pledged himself to remain neutral,—at least, so far as protestations and professions could pledge him. But, though the Noble Marquis did not anticipate hostillities from such a quarter, still he provided against them; and this accounted for the great preparations he had made. *(Hear, hear.)* His arrangements and conduct were all so skilful and masterly, that, in the space of three months, he not only subjugated the Pindarees, but he overawed Scindia, and compressed him, as it were, into the acknowledgement of a treaty of neutrality. Such was the achievement of the Marquis of Hastings; and, as the degree of praise which his diplomatic arrangements may deserve, that may be the subjects of another discussion; but whatever they might have been, the merit and splendour of his military conduct was still the same. *(Hear, hear.)* With respect to Meer Khan, it was only necsssary for him to state, that he had surrendered the whole of his Artillery to the British troops. He [illegible] that the information relative to Ho[illegible] was so scanty, but it was not for want of evidence that the details were not before the House but in consequence of the accidental omission of the paper when the dispatches were transmitted to this country. There was, he believed, one fact not mentioned in these papers. Lord Hastings had been negociating with the Regent, the mother of Holkar, and it was only within a few hours of the battle of Maypoor, when one of the officers, high in the council of the country, entered her camp, and cut off her head.—This instantly produced a change of councils, and this change was immediately by the attack of Holkar upon Sir Thomas Hislop. Thus was he led to that part of the war which had been already detailed to the country through the medium of the Gazette. He should merely say with respect to it, that more determined courage, more able conduct, was never displayed by any body of troops. Amongst those who were more conspicuously entitled to the gratitude of the country, stood Sir John Malcolm, a man, who will live in the memory of the inhabitants of India as long as the British name is preserved there, or a British flag is seen. The first fruits of the victory were an order to Holker to quit his capital, and to take his direction towards the south. The Peishwa having bound himself by a treaty of the strictest friendship, to the British Governor, the latter had nothing to apprehend from him, and he had still more reason for confiding in him by the report of Sir J. Malcolm, a man remarkable for his knowledge of this people, who, in an interview with the Peishwa, felt himself pressed with the conviction of that Chief's sincerity. But what was the Governor's surprise when the change of councils in the Peishwa's Government was announced by an attack on the residence of the British Envoy, Colonel Elphinstone? In order to obtain the respect and admiration of the House to that eminent person, whose familiarity with the literature of that country, as well as his political consideration entitled him to considerable distinction, he believed he need only pronounce his name. *(Hear, hear.)* It was unnecessary to say that the attack was vigorously repelled. There was a degree of bravery displayed by that gentleman which could never have been expected to be found in a mere diplomatic character. He shewed an example of courage that was not only honourable to himself, but would have entitled him to the praise of a good General even in a country where good Generals were by no means rare. *(Here, here.)* The accession of such a weight of power to his enemies, though it surprised, did not disconcert the Marquis of Hastings. He chased the Peishwa from his capital, and reduced him to the rank of a Captain. *(Hear, hear.)* In about two days after this the [illegible] who was so eminently indebted to this country, and in whom the great proportion of confidence that was reasonably reposed, rendered danger from his treachery the more eminent, made a similar attack, and was resisted with the same success. The only difference between the two chiefs was, that the Rajah remained a fugitive, while the former was a Captain. He (Mr. Canning) would not attempt to go into details, as he should only confuse the House by endeavouring to tread the mazes of so intricate a history; it was enough that the British troops were every where successful. And when he said British troops, he did not mean to imply that the soldiers were British born, or even Europeans bred up to the practice of war, because out of the 90,000 men who composed the army of the Marquis of Hastings, there were only 10,000 British, the rest were natives employed by the East India Company, disciplined, it is true, by British Officers—and proved themselves by their skill, their capacity of education, and more than all, by their attachment to the British troops, worthy of such confederates. *(Hear.)* In justice to them, it should be stated, that many of them had been recruited in the country of the Peishwa, and having their friends, families and property, in his territory were exposed to his corruptions, to the allurements of which he was so prodigal—yet after all, they carried with them unceasingly the proofs of their attachment to the British arms. *(Cheering.)* Nay, so far from having a corrupt influence upon them, all these circumstances tended rather to exasperate their courage, and confirm their fidelity. *(Hear, hear.)* This was chiefly conspicuous in the resistance which about 900 or 1,000 of them, assisted by a small quantity of artillery, made against about 20,000 cavalry of the enemy, by whom they were surprised, and not only did they render the issue doubtful for a long

time, but they finally obtained a victory,—at least so far as repulsing their adversaries, and having the advantage to be taken of them could be called such. Of all the miseries they endured, they chiefly complained of an intolerable thirst, that they could not slake until they reached a river, which they finally did, carrying away their wounded from the field. (*Hear, hear.*) The name of Captain Staunton, who highly deserved the gratitude of the country, was unfortunately not in the rank to qualify him for the vote of Parliament; but his services were not forgotten by his employers. (*Hear.*) In about twenty actions, the British arms sustained its splendid reputation. In the short space of six months, above one hundred and twenty forts, were brought into our power. The Pindarees, the original cause of the war, disappeared; and thus the whole circumstances of that war justified completely the extent of the Marquis of Hastings's preparations. (*Hear, hear.*) There was one name, an honoured name, not to be omitted on this occasion; he need scarcely name Colonel Thomas Monroe, than whom, Europe did not contain a more accomplished Statesman, or a more perfect soldier. That gentleman was better known in his civil character, particularly in his effort to rectify the institutions for the better government of our Colonial subjects. This officer, with a force of only 1,200 men, passed into the south of the Mahratta territory, an entirely hostile country; but he laboured so successfully to win the hearts of the people, as he passed, and gained so great a mastery over their feelings, that his little band was rather augmented than decreased, and he had the satisfaction of finding every possession of the English in perfect security, after a short time. To leave out such names from honourable mention would be a high breach of duty. (*Hear, hear.*) Brigadier General Smith deserved well of the country likewise. That officer was employed against the Peishwa, and he it was who accomplished the restoration of the legitimate Sovereign of the Mahrattas to the throne he now enjoyed. Indeed, it had been the policy of Britain, in all her transactions in these countries, to adopt this simple mode of punishing usurpers. In this glorious attitude then did the British Government in India stand; her enemies suppressed—Scindia, who would have been a dreadful enemy had he not been defeated by the most consummate military and political skill—and long might he continue to feel his defeat—long, long, might that power against which British valour was combined, be withheld from sweeping away the independance of her sway! This was the attitude of British India. He could not be supposed to be the friend of vain conquest, on the contrary, he took every means to deprecate any progress by military force in that country, which was not justified by the best and strongest reason.—(*Hear.*) And the result with regard to the future would be best understood, that, that front of 2,500 miles, which Britain had hitherto been obliged to protect, was much advanced, and at the same time narrowed. The [illegible] be defended by Great Britain at this [illegible] her Indian settlement, amounted to [illegible] not more than 700 miles. (*Hear! hear!*) The Marquis was no less distinguished by the [illegible] and patronage which he gave to the arts of peace, than by the brilliancy of his warlike achievements. It was a real blessing to those countries over which he presided, and a subject of exultation to the empire at large to witness the wise institutions which he patronised in those provinces he had saved by the valour of his arms. To his general disinterestedness the House would bear testimony; and it was not too much to say, that his magnanimity was equal to his courage. (*Hear, hear.*) He had now done speaking of the merits of that distinguished individual, and he should again bow to the indulgence of the House for the patient attention they had given him hitherto. (*Hear.*) Another subject, however, remained to him to bring before them, and it was truly painful to him to touch upon a chord likely to break in upon the general unanimity that prevailed. He had doubted, indeed, whether it were not better for him to have reserved this matter to another time; but at the suggestion of some of his friends, he was induced to bring it under consideration at that moment. At an early period of his speech, he had stated, that among the first results of the war, was the wresting from Holker certain fortresses, very important upon that side. In the summoning of one of these fortresses (Talneah), an event occurred upon which he would abstain from putting any character. (*Hear, hear.*) Connected with that transaction was the name of an officer who stood high in his country's estimation for his military qualities, he meant Sir Thomas Hislop. The House were already in possession of all the information which Government or the East India Company possessed upon the subject; but he would confess that information did not, in his mind, amount to so complete a justification as he would wish for. He trusted they would be supposed to allow, that his Majesty's Government had taken every step in their power to come to the bottom of this mysterious affair, and had lost no time in dispatching to the Governor-General orders to institute an immediate enquiry. In the absence of the necessary documents, it would be unjust to adopt any steps which prejudice the individual whose claim, not merely to military distinction, but also his amiable private character, should incline them to raise a [illegible]. There were also two distinct approbations of his conduct by the Commander-in-chief; and no one would suppose that excellent officer, though so well disposed to give merit its reward, would overlook so glaring an oversight. (*Hear, hear.*) When the dispatch first arrived detailing this affair, it was totally unaccompanied by any civil document, which surprised him (Mr. C.) not a little. He, however, felt himself bound in duty to lay it before Government, and perhaps upon a little reflection, his surprise would cease when he considered the many chasms which were in our correspondence with that country, in consequence of a prolonged and desultory war and that the justificatory documents might have been delayed by some of these causes. (*Hear.*) Any one at all familiar with the public papers, would be convinced of the slowness of the communications with that country. It was only in the Gazette of Saturday night, that there appeared details of actions, which had taken place twelve or eighteen months ago. Perhaps it may be asked why these posthumous accounts were published at all; but it was necessary to make some public mention of actions, for which it was contemplated to award public thanks.—Sir Thomas Hislop's dispatch arrived in the latter end of August, and the despatch of the Governor-General reached this country the 27th of November. There was, in the interim, sufficient space for the latter officer to have ascertained the true nature of that affair, and if there were any grounds for an imputation, he would not have overlooked it. Under these circumstances, the Government were divided as to the course which they ought to pursue; two modes pointed themselves out to them, one of which was to withhold from the Indian army generally, any remuneration of thanks for their services, and the other, to distribute their remuneration of thanks to the officers and soldiers of that portion of the army, leaving out the name of the commanding officer. (*Hear.*) From the latter course they were diverted by considering that such a proceeding would attach to the name of that distinguished individual a degree of obloquy which no justification could afterwards effectually remove. If the House, therefore, should be inclined to make that exception, he trusted they would justify their suspended judgment, by such dispassionate reasons as would not afterwards prejudice the character of the individual, who, he doubted not, would yet be able to produce such documents, as would amount to a complete and satisfactory justification of his conduct. The consideration that these votes of thanks were to be entered in the regimental books, and read at the head of every regiment in India, would be enough to prevail with them to forego qualifying their vote of thanks with any harsh ingredient. (*Hear.*) He could not, however, prevail upon himself to go the length of saying, that the conduct of Sir Thomas Hislop did not call for enquiry at all, and that the justification which had been offered was far from being as complete as it should be. (*Hear, hear.*) As to the Noble individual, who was the object of his first resolution, as there was not a second feeling with regard to him, he anticipated the most unanimous concurrence in the motion which he should make. He then moved, That the thanks of that House be given to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General of India, and Commander-in-Chief, for his brilliant services, and the happy conclusion which he had put to the Mahratta war.

The Resolution was then put from the Chair.

Lord Morpeth said, he agreed perfectly in all that had been said of the merits of the Noble Marquis, and the bravery and disinterestedness of the British troops. It had ever struck him as a very peculiar characteristic of the British Officers in India, that they combined with their professional avocations so great an attention to scientific research. He gave the Right Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down every merit for the liberal manner in which he had put the question, by not mixing up with it political considerations, but leaving it purely in a military character. It was not his intention to go into any consideration at present upon the expediency of the war in India; but he would admit, that it appeared to him strictly conformable to justice, that the Pindarees, who had themselves so often dealt out barbarities, should have expiated them under the hoofs of our cavalry. He gave his sincerest assent to the eulogium which had been passed upon Sir John Malcolm, than whom no one deserved it better. As to another subject, upon which the Right Hon. Gentleman had touched, he meant Sir Thomas Hislop, he could not help thinking the course pointed out was too indecisive. (*Hear, hear!*) He was at a loss to know upon what grounds the General could vindicate himself. If he had succeeded in establishing the Killidar as accessary to perfidy, still he was amenable to our justice, and if he had been proved a rebel at all, it certainly was against Holkar he had rebelled, and he alone had power to take cognizance of his offence. (*Hear, hear!*), No man was more willing to give that Officer all credit for his services, but that should not induce the House to shut their eyes against the sertous charges of which he was accused. He should, therefore, in justice to the whole population of India, and cause of those arrangements, which, in time of war, had been so long recognized by all Europe, and which robbed war of its ferocity, move, "That that House, in expressing their thanks to Sir Thomas Hislop for his services, pledge themselves to no opinion upon the affair of the Killidar, not having had before them the necessary documents to ground their judgment upon."

Mr. Howorth concurred most heartily in all that had been said of the gallantry of the Commander-in Chief and British Army in India; but it was not consistent with the dignity or justice of the British nation, that when there was so glaring an infraction of the laws made for the Government of India, a vote of thanks to Sir Thomas Hislop should pass without enquiry.

A Member on the Opposite side, whose name we could not learn, joined in the tribute paid to General Smith.

Sir Robert Wilson said, that when it would be considered how the British Empire had been extended from the ocean to the Indus, and that what was originally a small factory had been swelled to the size of an empire, no one would hesitate to concur in voting thanks to the Noble Marquis, who had borne so distinguished a part in bringing about these great national objects. He was no less entitled to praise, as a statesman than as a soldier. As to the other subject, he (Sir Robert Wilson) concurred in the Resolution proposed by his Noble Friend, because, while it preserved the character of the House, it, at the same time, had not the effect of prejudicing the character of the individual, and left the door open to enquiry.

Sir James Mackintosh complimented the Rt. Hon. originator of the motion upon the force and perspicuity with which he had compassed into so small a space, so great a quantity of master. He recognised the justice of the encomiums which had been passed upon Colonel Elphinstone, Sir John Malcolm and Capt. Staunton and was glad to see with what unanimity the Vote of Thanks to the other Officers was likely to go through the House. He entertained a very lively hope that Sir Thomas Hislop would eventually vindicate himself, though he deprecated by saying so, being held to an admission that he was inattentive to the interests of the people of India, to whom, on the contrary, he felt himself bound by strong ties.

Sir Wm. Burrough said, the existing state of our Government in India was the best answer to the calumnies which had been thrown out against it. There we had an empire of 70 millions of inhabitants, who were kept in abeyance by masters, at such an immense distance from them and differing from them in manners and customs. The Romans held the conquered provinces in subjection by means of large bodies of military, kept up at an immense expence, whilst here, it was from amongst the natives themselves a force was raised which kept them in awe; and nothing could be a clearer proof of the mildness of the Government, than that out of an army of 160,000 natives, no Marius or Sylla was to be found, who would put himself forward and burst the bonds of his country.

The Vote of Thanks to the Marquis of Hastings, &c. was then carried.

Mr. Canning prefaced his second Resolution by saying, that the Officers of this class could not feel slighted that he had put the name of the Commander in Chief first. He could only regret, that it was impossible for him to name every individual who was worthy the thanks of the House, and that if he had done justice to that army, he should have inserted every individual in it. He then moved, "That the Thanks of that House be given to Generals Sir Thomas Hislop, Brigadier General Munroe, Sir John Malcolm, &c. and the several Officers who so gloriously distinguished themselves in the war which terminated so successfully in India," which was carried.

The resolution was then put, that the House did approve of the bravery and gallantry of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the same service, and that the Marquis of Hastings do communicate the same—which was also carried.

Lord Morpeth then moved his Resolution, That that House in giving its vote of thanks to Sir Thomas Hislop, do not express any opinion of the affair of the Killidar, as to the particulars of which there was not before them satisfactory information.

Mr. Forbes begged to read from a document put forth by the friends of Sir Thomas Hislop, which he hoped would justify him before the House. This was a letter written by him to one of his friends which he was proceeding to read, but was interrupted by strong symptoms of disapprobation in the House.

Mr. Fazakerley rose to order. He was sure it could not be the wish of the Hon. Gentleman to prejudge this question.

Mr. Forbes said, he should be sorry to break in upon the usages of the House, and therefore would not dwell on the subject any longer.

The Resolution was then agreed to.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

(From the Literary Gazette.)

THE HERMIT IN LONDON,

OR

SKETCHES OF ENGLISH MANNERS

* ANOTHER CHAPTER ON PAINTING.

"Look here upon this picture, and on this"—
Hamlet.

He's damnable like me, that's certain. *Imprimis*, there's the patch upon my nose, with a p—x to him—*Item*, a very foolish face with a long chin at the end on't *Item*, one pair of shambling l gs, with two splay feet belonging to them.—Well, you are Sosia; there's no denying it.
Dryden's Amphitryon.

What a charming art is Painting! Like the invention of writing, it triumphs over distance, and even over death; it gives presence to the absent, and immortality to the deceased; it is the balm of friendship and (in common with writing) the happiest embodging of thought! With what delight may the friend or the lover contemplate the features of the face or of the mind that is dear to him, whilst gazing on a striking resemblance or perusing the welcome letter. There, words and colours breathe and burn; there, we converse with the far removed, or behold the very figure and expression. Happy, thrice happy art!

That this art should possess its highest merit in all its integrity, it should, like the language of friendship, be faithful and true, not too highly wrought and fanciful; it should be wholly unmingled with flattery, which spoils the likeness, and renders language insincere and worthless.

Whilst reflecting on these things, my mind reverted to the subject of portraits and of miniatures, and I considered how much people deceive themselves and others by marring and disguising what ought to be their second selves, the honest representatives of their looks and persons. 'Tis vanity which produces all this—a wish to be more than what we are, younger, handsomer, arrayed in a more costly stile representing some foreign character; in fine, a counterfeit instead of an honest copy. Artists are instructed indirectly to this effect in numberless instances; and they meet with nothing but unkindness and defeat whenever a plain person is plainly delineated.

Princes who marry by proxy, deal unjustly in this particular. For example, the blood of St. Louis, and the descendants of Henry the Fourth, are exalted in history to the stars; the very name creates respect and inspires admiration. In the course of events some Princess, on the Continent is demanded in marriage; and her mind is inflamed with the idea of becoming the wife of a hero. A very handsome nobleman in the gayest attire (which is not altogether politic) gives the proxy hand, is the bearer of a miniature surrounded with briliants (a circumstance which always dazzles and misleads,) representing the future bridegroom ever more captivating than he is, and which, being covered with stars and decorations, looks Majesty itself. Her Royal or her Serene Highness (and it is well when the latter is not a misnomer) if she be not inspired by the proxy, arrives on the tiptoe of expectation, and is introduced to her august consort, with eagles eyed anxiety. But what is her disappointment! what her dejection and dismay! when she meets with a plain little man, like a journeyman mechanic, and discovers that every good feature in the picture has been a present of the painter's!

Or, perhaps one of our own worthy Princes declining in years, and increasing in wrinkles and in rotundity, with a generous solicitude for the people's weal, and imbued with principles of good breeding and respect for the royal name, dispatches a comely nobleman to fetch him a wife from amongst the Protestants of the colder part of Europe, some of the illustrious Carolinas or Wilhelminas of our *Teutch Speaches* neighbours. The miniature is hereabouts pro-

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on 28 June, 2017

uced, free from fleshy incumbrance or claret-blossom, blooming as more, and fresh as a dewey rose. Is this fair if the royal *wau* find, on beholding the original, that the rose is more like a sunflower, and the bloom the glowing honours of grape and good living!

This system of flattering ruins every picture and every person, every court and every courtier; it defeats the intention of preserving a fac-simile, as it were, of what it is to represent. Yet, in high life, and in the more middling ranks, all must have their portraits, and, at the same time, all must have their proportion of gracefullness, let nature have treated them how she may. A strong instance of this kind occurred in the following example:

Mr. Lovegain, a very opulent trader, but a very plain man, was anxious to transmit his resemblance to posterity. He had just been elected an Alderman; and Mrs. Lovegain was desirous that his full-length, clad in his civic robes, should adorn her dining parlour. The Alderman's complexion was very sallow; yet was a suit of mourning chosen for his dress, because it looked grave, courtly, and above the vulgar herd. Independently of the plainest set of features which nature ever bestowed on one of her least favoured children, Mr. Lovegain had an expression of vileness, a something mean and bad, which it would be difficult to describe. His hair was harsh and inclining to grey, but it was judged tasteful to give him a Brutus wig, probably on account of his magisterial capacity, and of his being a stern republican at heart. This completed the natural severity of his brow—the suspicious and half-closed eye, the lip of mockery, and the air of rancour and discontent of his countenance, misanthropical in the extreme, and seeming as if it were always denouncing some one, and saying with a surrel, "There's something rotten in the state."

In spite of all these natural defects for a portrait, the Alderman must be painted, and the artist was instructed by him to make a strong likeness. Mrs Lovegain and his daughters too were most urgent in their applications, that much pains might be bestowed upon the picture, and Miss said that if *Pa*'s picture was well finished, she would have her own drawn; nay, that she would try to prevail on *Pa* to have a family piece executed, comprising *Ma* and five children, and taking in a favourite mongrel dog and the black servant following them.

The prospect of extensive gains induced Mr. Varnish to give the portrait most particular attention; and it was an almost speaking likeness, insomuch, that its stern aspect frightened all the children, and set every dog to barking which came to the painter's house,—whilst numbers who knew the Alderman, would exclaim, on the very first glance at their entering the room, "Mr. Lovegain! the strongest resemblance in the world!" And this in spite of the disguise of the Brutus wig and of the civic robe, in which few had seen him.

Notwithstanding all this, Mrs. Lovegain was quite frantic with rage that her husband should be painted thus. It was shameful; it was a caricature; it amounted to a libel; it was more like Shylock than the honest merchant;—she would not allow it to be paid for; it should never come within her doors; she would expose the artist; in short, in one of her paroxysms of rage she was about to take up a brush and rub out the face. A handy leg too, lit up her anger most dreadfully; and she said, that although Mr. Lovegain had a little protuberance on his shin bone, and a small deviation from a right line in his limb, yet there was no need for putting it in the picture; and it was the height of impertince thus to magnify his little defects.

Mr. Varnish promised to give him a new pair of very well proportioned legs, and to bestow on his features a smile of humanity, (a thing quite unknown to this money-maker;) and suggested, that the hair powdered would throw a light on the subject. All would not do, Miss Lovegain opened a torrent of abuse on the artist; and declared, "she should hate *Pa* if he was like that picture," and that he must begin it all over again. In this the Alderman coincided, adding bluffly, that "he knew that he was no beauty, but he'd be hanged if he was half so ugly as that, *ere*."

The humbled artist began all *de novo*, and gave the citizen a pair of as goodly legs as ever an Irish fortune-hunter sported at the rooms at Bath. He humanized the countenance as much as he could, without losing sight of all resemblance. The Brutus wig, however being insisted upon by the Alderman's lady, it was adopted the second time, and the picture, although still that of a very ugly man, was highly finished in point of execution. The Alderman looked surly, and shook his head at the conclusion of the last sitting, and observed, that "as for himself he did not much care, but that he feared Mrs. Lovegain would not let the picture go to his house. The artist expostulated and humbly represented that he had done two portraits for the price of one, that he had bestowed uncommon pains, attention, and time, on them, and that they had been universally deemed striking likenesses. He mentioned a very long list of persons amongst whom were capital artists, who had pronounced them to be so, and offered to give the picture for nothing, if Mr. Lovegain would bring any dispassionate judge with him who should decide otherwise.

The experiment was tried and succeeded to the satisfaction of all, but Mrs. Lovegain and her daughters the former of whom asked the painter, "If he thought that she would marry such an ugly monster as that?" and the latter vociferated all at once, that "they had no patience with Mr. Varnish's impertinence, and that they should be ashamed of their *Pa* if he were the mean looking wretch which that picture represented."

Driven to despair, the poor artist thought of an expedient, and he told the irritated ladies that he would execute a third portrait, and claim nothing if they were dissatisfied with it. He thought of a stratagem, to which the sitter agreed, in consequence of the loss of the artist's time. The figure of the second picture was cut out; but the back ground, in which stood the Alderman's villa, and the favourite dog, was preserved. Mr. Lovegain was put into the hollow space, and placed opposite a large mirror in the other corner, the view of which was commanded the moment the folding doors of the painting-room opened. Mrs. Lovegain and her daughters were invited upstairs, and the artist considered his victory over prejudice as certain. What was his astonishment at Mrs. Lovegain's fury, when, on opening the door, she exclaimed, 'Worse and worse! There is no bearing this," and throwing her parasol at the mirror, which she broke into numberless pieces, ran out of the room in hysterics. The Alderman, however, paid the damage; and the artist's cause was avenged.

The idea of being painted that year was now given up. On the following, however, a flattering artist at Tunbridge wells, on a trading trip, hit off the Alderman to the entire satisfaction of his whole family, giving him three inches in stature, planeing off the rotundity of his stomach, straightening his legs, and throwing such a good-natured smile into his countenance, that he became quite an amiable character. His friends all allowed that the villa and the dog in the back ground were wonderfully like; but the figure in the foreground was recognized by no one except by his wife and his daughters. To give it, however, every possible advantage and distinction, a very magnificent frame was purchased for it. The Alderman's coat of arms, consisting of a sable ground divided by chevrons with a gold ball and two money shovels on it, a hog for a crest which might have been mistaken in the picture,) and the motto "*Omnium.*" surmounted the fine whole length; and a label at the bottom was inscribed, in letters of gold,

"JEREMIAH LOVEGAIN, ESQUIRE,
OF MIDDLEDITCH HOUSE,
MIDDLESEX,
ALDERMAN, ETCETERA ETCETERA."

The picture was now considered as complete thought a dauber and a failure in the eyes even of the city, and but for the lesson it enables him to give, without impropriety of the notice of

THE HERMIT IN LONDON.

TWENTY-FIRST Calcutta Lottery.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING,
THURSDAY, 1st JULY 1819.

Prizes of 125 Sa. Rs. each.

3	4	14	19	37	48	50	56
74	76	78	94	95	98	114	128
135	137	159	166	169	177	181	184
195	204	227	250	255	285	292	316
321	323	335	348	367	369	383	391
393	409	410	448	451	456	462	469
522	533	536	543	549	571	583	584
591	626	630	638	648	649	650	658
670	674	680	685	688	689	705	712
714	752	755	756	772	777	781	783
793	823	850	875	897	905	912	925
926	934	947	954	955	963	967	
1012	1025	1038	1053	1068	1070	1088	
1096	1114	1136	1141	1156	1168	1170	
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1912	1926	2927	1628	1941	1946	1948	
1953	1954	1955	1956	1962	1972	1982	
1988	1991	1994					
2006	2022	2025	2036	2041	2042	2052	
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2111	2114	2115	2123	2124	2155	2160	
2165	2172	2187	2188	2202	2221	2228	
2213	2246	2259	2280	2281	2291	2320	
2366	2301	2395	2397	2399	2433	2438	
2413	2449	2470	2473	2501	2504	2518	
2553	2555	2556	2557	2580	2583	2589	
2595	2600	2606	2616	2624	2647	2671	
2701	2706	2711	2716	2718	2729	2735	
2742	2744	2754	2755	2774	2786	2788	
2827	2832	2833	2827	2862	2884	2865	
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2917	2925	2926	2931	2939	2949	2955	
2962	2963	2970	2979	2981	2985	2997	
3001	3005	3028	3038	3042	3044	3056	
3070	3144	3159	3172	3193	3205	3206	
3208	3210	3211	3214	3226	3241	3250	
3256	3261	3275	3282	3286	3287	3289	
3292	3296	3306	3318	3330	3335	3346	
3352	3353	3356	3367	3871	3372	3376	
3393	3403	3409	3430	3435	3444	3468	
3471	3480	3497	3501	3505	3534	3540	
3545	3555	3576	3602	3617	3623	3624	
3641	3675	3689	3691	3692	3695	3708	
3710	3714	3718	3733	3750	3751	3757	
3760	3763	3776	3783	3802	3836	3866	
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3973	3980	3994					
4011	4014	4015	4024	4025	4027	4056	
4072	4094	4114	4115	4168	4175	4195	
4197	4204	4220	4227	4235	4250	4263	
4272	4273	4283	4286	4289	4290	4304	
4312	4317	4330	4333	4378	4386	4403	
4409	4421	4439	4443	4459	4502	4526	
4531	4534	4540	4579	4580	4583	4590	
4602	4604	4608	4614	4636	4639	4646	
4650	4652	4680	4690	4691	4624	5701	
4710	4717	4718	4723	4722	4731	4734	
4745	4746	4764	4765	4769	4775	4787	
4816	4819	4823	4834	4845	4877	4884	
4898	4900	4902	4907	4930	4242	4952	
4972	4975	4998					
5011	5052	5058	5085	5110	5119	5134	
5149	5159	5197	5203	5222	5224	5229	
5237	5242	5245	5250	5258	5259	5263	
5266	5272	5275	5287	5288	5296	5328	
5348	5351	5358	5359	5378	5382	5402	
5409	5413	5417	5419	5422	5438	5440	
5441	5447	4481	5483	5494	5519	5523	
5534	5542	5547	5553	5564	5574	5584	
5587	5598	5601	5641	5642	5664	5668	
5890	5693	5793	5706	5[illegible]	5718	5720	
5727	5729	5730	5736	5737	5739	5[illegible]	
5754	5759	5761	5771	5774	5778		
5783	5798	5802	5810	5819	582[illegible]		
5833	5840	5853	5878	5887	5891	[illegible]	
5907	5919	5920	5923	5931	9036	939	
5941	5966	5971	5991	5991	599[illegible]		

TWINTY-FISRT Calcutta Lottery.

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING,
FRIDAY, JULY 2D 1819.

Prizes of 125 Sa. Rs. each.

6	31	32	36	38	45	53	61
79	83	89	101	108	133	142	144
146	148	152	194	198	200	210	211
225	229	239	246	252	254	269	272
282	289	314	332	337	361	372	373
377	379	388	397	401	423	442	443
452	479	492	494	427	499	509	517
542	589	576	581	582	587	588	598
600	624	547	654	660	662	673	675
730	749	753	758	767	766	821	829
830	835	846	864	867	879	883	890
894	901	904	910	913	928	930	939
948	952	957	971	982	990		
1009	1020	1022	1029	1031	1042	1048	
1051	1061	1071	1076	1086	1089	1107	
1110	1139	1151	1159	1166	1171	1206	
1212	1224	1231	1241	1251	1255	1257	
12[illegible]0	1283	1286	1296	1326	1328	1331	
1333	1349	1351	1360	1363	1364	1365	
1375	1384	1389	1434	1411	1464	1479	
1483	1493	1502	1511	1512	1519	1530	
1532	1550	1556	1567	1569	1575	1581	
1583	1588	1516	1622	1631	1632	1646	
1651	1654	1660	1663	1669	1671	1710	
1690	1708	1718	1722	1727	1751	1752	
1754	1758	1766	1771	1779	1780	1793	
1810	1814	1818	1835	1836	1841	1860	
1801	1876	1883	1898	1930	1932	1970	
1980	1990	1997	1298				
2024	2030	2033	2040	2070	2071	2086	
2097	2105	2122	2136	2151	2152	2156	
2157	2185	2189	2191	2192	2199	2208	
2226	2231	2236	2240	2250	2256	2263	
2267	2276	2315	2323	2334	2335	2340	
2352	2361	2367	2386	2392	2394	2409	
2437	2446	2451	2488	2490	2505	2508	
2515	2522	2527	2536	2541	2546	2563	
2584	2585	2601	2603	2612	2615	2618	
2620	2626	2631	2639	2646	2667	2669	
2670	2676	2693	2696	2697	2709	2715	
2720	2739	2749	2759	2761	2766	2789	
2797	2801	2803	2824	2838	2842	2846	
2864	2872	2873	2888	2898	2891	2896	
2906	2937	2950	2954	2956	3000	3002	
3011	3016	3024	3040	3045	3062	3068	
3074	3077	3082	3091	3097	3115	3253	
3160	3174	3178	3190	3215	3218	3237	
3260	3267	3270	3324	3326	3331	3342	
3344	3345	3373	3377	3394	3417	3418	
3419	3420	3729	3439	3459	3467	3490	
3492	8502	3504	3521	3526	3558	3571	
3580	3585	3587	3592	8593	3596	3604	
3607	3613	3618	8537	3644	3649	3654	
3663	3664	3666	3667	3684	3689	3696	
3697	3712	3715	3746	3767	3774	3781	
3784	3788	3801	3804	3825	3831	3838	
3844	3846	3850	3862	3866	3871	3878	
3883	3886	3887	3805	3929	3937	3947	
3961	3975	3984	3994	4003			
4005	4008	4020	4021	4426	4034	4436	
4047	4050	4062	4064	4074	4079	4081	
4083	4084	4101	4117	4128	4162	4166	
4177	4187	4189	4207	4209	4211	4224	
4230	4239	4246	4277	4303	4320	4321	
4323	4327	4335	4336	4359	4379	4393	
4394	4397	4399	4466	4488	4489	4513	
4514	4516	4554	4567	4595	4600	4613	
4615	4618	4628	4630	4644	4649	4697	
4703	4705	4709	4714	4749	4753	4760	
4770	4771	4772	4779	4789	4818	4824	
4849	4872	4876	4878	4885	4904	4905	
4908	4910	4914	4931	4936	4945	4953	
4956	4976	4983					
5032	5045	5048	5059	5082	5060	5096	
5098	5114	5117	5124	5136	5141	5164	
5165	5174	5185	5253	5257	5286	5298	
5300	5303	5305	5310	5315	5319	5343	
5347	5368	5375	5414	5429	5472	5473	
5492	5498	5526	5528	5567	5575	5585	
5579	5582	5597	5600	5604	5615	5617	
5627	5633	5644	5647	5659	5666	5667	
5673	5684	5688	5702	5772	5799	5803	
5805	5809	5817	5823	5834	5841	5854	
5861	5864	5868	5877	5896	5913	5934	
5935	5940	5964	5969				

Omission in the First List No. 2271

☞ The Third Day's Drawing will take place on Thursday, the 22nd Instant, at 10 o'Clock.

PRICE CURRENT

Cotton Ahmood,	per Surat Candy	230 0 00
Ditto Dittoe Toomil,	of 21 Maunds	260 0 00
Ditto Fawaggiar,	or 7	295 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		0 00
Ditto Surat Wadwan,	Nominal.	207 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		235 0 00
Dhol Kutch,	no demand.	205 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		0 00
Mangrole and Pore,	Nominal	205 0 00
Bengal Rice 1 sort,	per Bag	10 0 00
Ditto Ditto 2 do.	do. do.	8 0 00
Ditto Moongey,	do. do.	9 0 00
Sugar Bengal teal 1 sort,	per	0 00
Ditto 2 do.	do.	0 00
Ditto Batavia in Canister,	per Maund of 41 seers 1 sort,	0 00
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat Maund of 41 seers	6 1 00
Ditto 2 sort,		5 0 00
Sugar Candy Chinay,	per Surat Maund seers	10 0 00
Ditto do. Cauton,	do. do.	10 0 00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	9 0 00
Raw Silk Naukeen,	per pucka seer	17 2 00
Raw Silk Canton, 1 sa.	15 seers to a B'bay Maund	17 0 00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	15 2 00
Ditto do. 3 do.	do. do.	13 0 00
Salt petre,	per Bag	18 0 00
Gunnees,	per 100	18 0 00
Benjamin 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 41 seers or 372 lbs.	29 0 00
Ditto Europe marke,	Ditto Ditto	40 0 00
Gum Catchy,	per Bombay Maund	17 2 00
Wheat Jumbooser,	per Cr. of 8 Parahs	28 0 00
Wheat Soora,		32 0 00
Gram Surat, new,	per ditto do.	19 0 00
Paddy,	per ditto Moora	30 0 00
Cocoanut Oil,	per B'bay Maund	3 1 00
Jengely do.	per do.	3 3 00
Pepper Tellicherry,	per Cr. of 4 Robins	185 0 00
Blatcole,	ditto	142 0 00
Ditto Eastern,	per do. of 21 maunds	130 0 00
Ginger Bengal,	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds or 821 lbs.	62 0 00
—— Malabar	per Bombay Candy of 22 Mds. or 816lbs.	52 0 00
Turmeric Bengal,	per Surat Candy,	40 0 00
Hemp Concan,	per Bombay Candy,	115 0 00
Ghauny,	per Ditto	105 0 00
Northern,	per Surat Candy,	80 0 00
Cardamums 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 42 seers at 40 to 50 pieces to a Cr. of 21 Mds. or 588 lb	70 0 00
Sandal Wood 1 sort,		180 0 00
Ditto 2 do.	70 and 80 do. do.	150 0 00
Ditto 3 do.	do. do.	120 0 00
Beetlenut white Malay,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds	60 0 00
—— Malabar,	Bombay Candy	58 0 00
Coir Laccadavie,	Cr. of 21 Mds.	57 0 00
Cairo New,	per do. of 4 Robins	50 0 00
Dammer Malacca Raw,	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds	40 0 00
Ditto [illegible] ago,		55 0 00
Quick Silver,	per Maund	2 0 00
Vermilion,	per Surat Maund	40 0 00
Camphor China,	per Bundle	1 1 75
Tin in large slab,	per Maund of 42 seers	28 0 00
Tutenague,	per Maund 40 seers	11 2 00
Elephants teeth Europe,	per Surat Maund	11 2 00
Nutmegs	per do. do.	50 0 00
Mace,	per pound	2 1 00
Cassia,	per pound	3 2 00
Cloves, 1 sort,	do. do.	0 2 25
Ditto 2 do.	per S. Maund	68 0 00
Coffee Mocha,	do. do. per Surat Maund of 44 seers	55 0 00
Ditto Java,	ditto	18 0 00
Ditto Bourbon,	ditto	
Almonds,	per do. do.	0 00
Kismises	do. do. do.	4 2 00
Hing Europe Market,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	12 0 00
Brimstone,	per 2 Surat Mds. 21 Candy	75 0 00
Cochineal,	per pound	10 0 00
Saffron, Free of Oil,	per do.	40 0 00
Iron Swedish,	per Surat Candy	62 0 00
Ditto English,	ditto	44 0 00
Ditto Malwan,	ditto	45 0 00
Steel in Tub,	per Cwt.	21 0 00
Ditto Bundles,	ditto	12 0 00
Pig lead,	per do.	9 2 00
Copper, Sheathing,	per Surat Maund	28 0 00
Ditto plate,	per do. do.	23 2 00
Copper Nails,	per Cwt.	60 0 00
Brass, Ditto,	ditto	42 0 00
Tar,	per Barrel	30 0 00
Tin Plates,	per chest	20 0 00
Red lead,	per Cwt.	14 0 00
White lead,	per do.	14 0 00
Brandy,	per Gallon	5 0 00
Gin,	per large case	30 0 00
Arrack Columbo,	per Gallon	3 0 00
In Bond,	Nominal,	
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	217 0 00
German Crowns,	per 100	212 0 00
Venetians,	per 100	490 0 00
Gubbas,	per 100	478 0 00

Remittance to England at six months' sight per Rupee
Freight to England, nominal 6 £. per Ton.
Loose Freight, 5
Exchange on Calcutta, B'bay Rs. 108 per 100 Sicca.
on Madras, par.

Commercial. Our Cotton market may now said to be at a stand one solitary ship is only loading for England,

Staples are low, but most other articles from Europe yield a fair profit.

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